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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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THE BUSY WORLD

THINGS PHILANTHROPIC, POLITICAL AND OTHERWISE THAT INTEREST IT.

Taking Time to Be Kind—McGowan and the B. R. T. The Nomination of Green—A "Socialist" Secret Out—The Newburgh Trolley Strike—Whose is the Government?

Three leading officers of the Army in the Philippines—Major General Wood, Major H. L. Scott and Lieutenant Sidney Smith—are under charges for grafting, padding reports of salaries and drunkenness, respectively. Our rulers are at their best while training on distant shores for "duty" at home against the working class.

Capitalist benevolence makes a perfect exhibition of itself in the letter of a business man sending $300 for charity, and published jubilantly under the head-line "Take Time to Be Kind." Here is the order:

Send to Sea Breeze for a good rest—

10 overworked mothers @$10....	$100
10 sick babies @$5...............	50
10 worn out shop girls @$2.50...	25
10 aged women @$2.50...........	25
400 boys and girls, one day.......	100
	$300

This "philanthropist" first overworks thousands of mothers, causes thereby the sickness of many more thousands of "babies; wears out rafts of shop girls; leaves numberless aged women in penury; keeps thousands upon thousands of boys" and girls who should be at play or in school sweating for him and his class, and then he "philanthropizes" in small job lots of 10 to 400 of these victims of his system.

Acting Mayor M'Gowan has made an interesting public announcement. He announces that the passengers, who are forcibly ejected out of the cars of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company for obeying the one-fare court decision, are rioters. No doubt the Acting Mayor also means that the woman passenger who was drowned by the Company's heavy-weight inspectors was a riot-leader. Why does not the Acting Mayor also announce the quantity of Brooklyn Rapid Transit stock now held by him, or expected?

E. H. R. Green was nominated for Governor of the "Reorganized Republican party" of Texas. Green is the son of Hetty Green, the female Russell Sage of America. He is also President of the Texas Midland Railroad.—Is this Green a multimillionaire and railroad president as a consequence of his prospective Governorship of Texas, or is his nomination the consequence of his captainship of industry? Is he a capitalist because he was to be a gubernatorial nominee, or is he a gubernatorial nominee of capitalism because he has the economic power?

The secret is out why the Socialist party in New York City and Chicago refused to join the I. W. W. protest meetings against the Colorado-Idaho outrage, and why the same party in Milwaukee "suspended judgment." G. A. Hoehn, national committeeman of the said S. P. for Missouri, and ex-deputy marshal to break the St. Louis trolleymen's strike, let the cat out. "By means of sympathy aroused," says he in the "New Yorker Volkszeitung," "for Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, the I. W. W. was again somewhat vitalized, skilfully vitalized."—Thus, again, A. F. of Hell requirements are seen to dictate S. P. conduct in these localities.

The "new rules" established by the trolley company of Paterson, N. J., threaten a strike. If the trouble matures into a strike, the strike will meet with the regulation windup. Gompers and other labor-lieutenants of Belmont will turn up, they will declare the strike "unwarranted and illegal," they will sanctimoniously preach and bow to and demand that the men bow to the "sanctity of contracts," they will threaten to fill the places of the strikers with "good Union men"—and the trolley strikers being themselves organized upon the craft-Union plan and affiliated only with craft-Unions, will find themselves deserted on all sides, and will go down in defeat.

Graphic is the illustration furnished in Newburgh of the baneful effect of craft or A. F. of L. Unionism upon the Working Class. The trolleymen are on strike, and such is the popular sympathy with them that the Company is paying $5 a day to ride on the cars and break the boycott. But, while solidarity is thus displayed by the public, the trolleymen are being scabbed upon by their fellow A. F. of L. affiliated craftsmen in the power-house, and will, consequently, be beaten. Left to themselves the Working Class would instinctively rise as one man and cast off capitalism. Craft Unionism fetters them to the benches of the galley-slaves.

The secret of the riots along the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company lines to Coney Island is out. It is a contest between the landed interests represented by Bird S. Coler and Commissioner of Public Works Dunne, on the one side, and the Rapid Transit Company interests on the other. A lower fare means reduced dividends to the Company but increased land values to the real estate owners along the route to Coney Island; on the other hand, a higher fare means larger dividends to the Company and lower land values to those real estate interests. Thus whichever side gains "the public" loses. Thus again, the only way for "the public" to come out on top, is to knock down both. The land and the capital belong to the people.

"An eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth" is certainly barbarous practice. Yet not he is responsible who indulges in the practice, but he who compels it. The Czar's regime has left no choice to the people of Russia but the law of retaliation. It is in full practice now. Thus "Law and Order" stands unveiled upon the stage of the world as the representative and resurrector of Barbarism.

Whose is the Government—the workers' or the capitalists'?

Look at the whole machinery of Government, from the State Attorney General down to the Courts, and the Aldermanic Board of the Borough of Kings. It is all in motion, and rapidly too. Wherefore and by what impulse? For the purpose of righting the wrong of overworking the employes of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company at starvation wages, or for the purpose of lowering the rents of Messrs. Coler and Dunne's real estate? Not much! For the purpose of either allowing the Company to continue to pay high dividends through high fares and thus keeping down the value of the real estate of the Colers and Dunnes, or of forcing the Company's fares down and thus raising the swag in the landlords' pockets of the Dunnes and the Colers.

HENRY KUHN.

An Appreciation of His Services to the Socialist Labor Party.

Resolved, That we, of Section Bisbee, Ariz., Socialist Labor Party, extend our thanks and express the esteem in which we hold Comrade Henry Kuhn, late National Secretary of the Socialist Labor Party, for the able and efficient way he has held and discharged the duties of that very important office, sticking to and steering party affairs through the almost insurmountable difficulties that have beset the party's path, during the long term of fifteen years. That while we hold that no individual is indispensable to the Socialist movement, we, at the same time, recognize the example and impetus individuals of Comrade Kuhn's stamp impart to the work.

We further wish to state our regrets for the causes necessitating the comrade's retirement, and we sincerely wish Comrade Kuhn every success and happiness that is possible under this system of capitalism and hope that he will live to see and enjoy, under the Socialist Commonwealth, that enjoyment and happiness that we recognize as every human being's inalienable right.

Committee.

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TWO QUESTIONS TO SEC'Y BONAPARTE

Secretary Bonaparte of President Roosevelt's cabinet, speaking to the Chatauqua Society, recommended death for Anarchists who kill, and the whipping-post for those whose seditious language would overthrow Law and Order, "a warning to their kind." The first part of the recommendation partakes of Rooseveltian platitude. There are now ample laws for the killing of killers. It is with the second part of the recommendation that the people of the country are interested. In order to help their enlightenment upon this point we have two questions to put to Secretary Bonaparte:

Question First—The Constitution of the United States provides that the law-enacting power of the land shall be Congress. Obedient to the provision, Congress has enacted certain laws governing the procedure of extradition. Gov. MacDonald, the present Governor of Colorado, in a letter to J. C. Lamb of Dreyden, Mich., attached his signature to the following bit of information: "There are United States laws governing this matter [extradition], but, aside from this, the Governors of the various States, at a convention, held several years ago, adopted rules which are much more stringent than the United States laws, and which are followed by most of the Governors, and this State is particular that these rules be followed in all their details." In other words, the Gov. of Colorado has torn down the laws of the United States. By repealing them through a "convention of Governors," a body not recognized by the Constitution, he has held "seditious language" looking to the "overthrow of Law and Order." Nor did he stop at the "holding of language." He put the language into practice. Jointly with Gov. Gooding of Idaho, and obedient to the "much more stringent rules" enacted by the "convention of Governors," and repealing "the laws of the United States governing the matter," he allowed and ordered last February the arrest in Colorado of three men, residents of long standing in Denver,—Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—and their deportation to Idaho, where they have ever since been held in prison and denied the right of a speedy trial, all upon the alleged confession of a self-confessed murderer.—Our first question is: Does not the conduct of Govs. McDonald and Gooding come within the scope of the w h i p p i n g-post recommendation? Should they not be strapped to a stout pine-tree on top of Pike's Peak, and, in constructive plain view of the outraged majesty of the nation, receive a cowhiding that would leave their backs of the color of the rainbow, "a warning to their kind"?

Question Second—Judge Gaynor of the Supreme Court in Brooklyn recently rendered an opinion that a single five cent fare should be charged by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company to Coney Island. The opinion notwithstanding, the Company demanded double fare, and, seeing that the passengers refused payment, it provided 260 heavyweight "Inspectors" to drag the disobedient passengers out of the cars and dump them on the road. The instructions of the Company to their plug-ugly "Inspectors" went further. What those instructions were may be gathered from the words of Mr. Timothy Roberts, a member of the Company's "Legal Department." Said Mr. Roberts: 'My men have the right to kill any man who refuses to pay his fare.' As in the case of Govs. MacDonald and Gooding, Mr. Roberts did not stop at the "holding of language" calculated to "overthrow Law and Order." The language was put into practice. A girl was thrown into the canal and drowned. In short, the right to try, convict and punish with death has been arrogated by the "Legal Department," be it marked, by the LEGAL DEPARTMENT of the Company, contrary to the laws and statutes made and and provided, and in derogation of majesty of Law and Order, and of the Commonwealth.—Now, then, our second question is: Does not the conduct of Mr. Timothy Roberts and of every member of the Board of Directors of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company come within the scope of the w h i p p i n g-post recommendation? Should not they be strapped to the telegraph poles along their line and whipped so thoroughly as to be a thorough deterrent and "warning to their kind"?

A categoric answer from Law and Order Secretary Bonaparte would be welcome to an expectant public.

THE TRUST

What is a Trust?

The Trust is essentially a tool of production. The difference between the trust and the oldest style of privately owned tool, seen now only in museums, is a difference, not of kind, but of degree.

Man is a tool-using animal. The tool adds inches to his stature over nature by increasing the productivity of his labor. The same instinct that led man to fashion the first tool pushes him on to improve it. The more perfect the instrument of production the more abundant are the fruits of labor. The trend of civilization renders the product of labor so abundant that the burden of arduous toil, together with want or fear of want, for the material necessaries of life may be lifted from the shoulders and the minds of man, and thus raised above animal needs, his individuality, his intellectual and moral faculties may have free play. The rungs of the ladder, up which man climbs toward civilization, are the ever more perfect tools of production.

The development of the tool, or instrument of production, is two-fold. It gathers power individually; it also gathers power collectively by concentration.

The tool gathers power individually by keeping lively step with the discoveries of science and the maturing genius of man; the old hand loom becomes a steam and Northrop loom; the old agrcultural implements becomes steam plows, reapers and harvesters.

The collective power, however, of the tool is gathered by a bitter experience. In the course of its growth, the tool encounters a serious obstacle, that threateis it with nullification. Its aim, the increase of the store of wealth, is for a time balked. The tool is a weapon against the foe of the race—POVERTY. The wastefulness of competition turns the weapon's edge against itself. Only a long and bitter experience taught the lesson and suggested the remedy—CONCENTRATION. The discovery once made, it points and paves the way to further improvements. First is born the PARTNERSHIP of two individuals; then follows the partnership of two or more partnerships—the CORPORATION; next appears the partnership of several corporations—the TRUST.

The trust is that doubly developed instrument of production that combines both the highest individual and the highest collective development so far reached. It brings the productivity of human effort up to the highest point so far attained by the individual perfection of the tool. As such, the trust raises man to giant's stature over nature; it is a weapon that makes for civilization.

But this is not the whole truth.

* * *

It is not over nature alone that the tool adds inches to the individual; it also adds inches to him over the toolless man. This pregnant socio-economic fact does not from the start manifest itself.

So long as the tool is slight and simple he who wants it can readily bring it forth by the direct application of his labor to nature, and thereby place himself on a par with whomsoever is already in possession of its equal. But the tool develops. Its development is not from within, like organic matter. The feature of its development is the need and increasing need of other tools, besides increased powers of steam and electricity, to carve it out of nature with, and thus render it more potent by rendering it more fruitful. The tool used in production presently needs two, three, four, other tools to bring it forth. Even then its acquisition by individual man, to the end of enabling him to compete with those already in possession of its like, may not be impossible, though the process become harder by degrees. When, however, the tool has finally reached the individual perfection of a Northrop loom, a Mergenthaler typesetter, a hydraulic press, a steam plow, reaper and binder, a Westinghouse electric engine, a cotton harvester, etc., and even long before that, none can any longer himself conjure forth its equal out of nature. When to this individual growth is coupled the collective development or concentration implied in the trust, free competition ceases de facto, whatever it may remain in theory.

The trust is the highest form of collective development the tool can reach under the system of private ownership in the machinery of production. But the gigantic power it wields over nature accrue to those only who hold it; to all others it becomes a sourge. As such the trust blocks the nation's path on its march to civilization.

Once the tool has reached this stage, it stands transmutted into a social-industrial power that emphasizes the changes which society has been undergoing since the privately owned tool first appeared, especially since the time when it entered upon the period of its rapid development; it carries these changes further, and forces to the fore a new social problem.

* * *

We love to think that the Revolutionary Fathers gave our people political freedom. They did not. The ballot was conditioned upon property qualifications. This simple fact is of deep import in the study of the problem presented by the trust.

Then the tool of production was slight; it was easily acquired; and, consequently, property was the ready reward of industry. At such a time the role played by property was not yet manifest; indeed, it escaped the Revolutionary Fathers, except the two wisest and most far-seeing of them all—Franklin and Madison. At that time, accordingly, economic issues were absent from our party platforms; the people divided on issues essentially political. With the turning of the century a change comes over the surface; economic questions force themselves more and more to the front; they were prominent during the Jackson administrations; they became dominant in the Harrison-Van Buren campaign; to-day they are the all-absorbing topic. This change in the physiogomy of our politics has followed closely, and has been brought on by the development of the tool under the system of private ownership.

Competition is predicated upon the capacity of competition to sell equally cheap; this capacity depends upon the power to produce with equal abundance, and this, in turn, is in direct ratio to the development of the tool. With the approach and appearance in the country's industrial arena of a tool, privately owned and so far developed that its creation by those without it was no longer feasible, these ceased to be qualified for the competitive warfare, and the commonwealth began to be differentiated into three hostile social classes:

First, the Proletariat—the wholly toolless class, who, no longer able to exercise their labor function without access to the tools not owned by themselves, are reduced to the level of merchandise, and compelled to sell their labor power in the labor market for a living;

Second, the Middle Class—the class who, though armed with tools sufficiently powerful to exclude the toolless class, find it harder and harder to hold their own in competition with the more powerful and ever-perfecting tools held by the class above; and

Third, the Capital Class—the class who, possessed of the prerequisites for successful competition, can shift work from their own to the shoulders of the proletariat; can live in idleness upon "profits"—i. e., upon the difference between what their employees produce and the "wages" paid to them—i. e., the market price of labor; and can with their more abundant and cheaper production, undersell the class below, and reduce it to the grade of proletarians.

These class distinctions—proletarian dependence, deepening misery and increasing numbers; middle class precariousness of existence, declining powers and ruin; capitalist idleness, swelling afluence and masterhood—together with the class conflicts into which capitalism casts society, long remained veiled. The trust rends the veil. The several views held on the trust are mainly the class-conscious expressions of the three hostile economic classes into which capitalist society is divided, and which are shaken into class-consciousness by the relentless logic of capitalist development manifested in the appearance of the trust.

The capitalist class seeks to uphold the trust in order to maintain its own class supremacy. Its spokesmen tire not truthfully to point out the inevitableness of concentration of productive powers, together with the advantages that flow therefrom in increased production and cheapness; they conceal, however, the blood that stains the trail of the trust, or even deny the existence of such by inundating the country with rosy statistics, gotten up to order, on the condition of the people. But—"Meliora probant, deteriora sequuntur" (they prove better things, but worse follow).

The middle class, though itself ready, to profit by the dependence of the toolless proletariat, is up in arms against the trust, whose superior power is crushing it. It chooses to see only the ravages wrought by the trust; it inveighs against "monopoly," while it upholds "capital"; ignorant of the economico-juridic contradiction implied in such a position, it clamors for the overthrow of the "monster," or at least, for the clipping of its wings; and lawyers, who are not jurists, together with economists who are not scientists, encourage the folly with their twaddle.

Lastly, goaded into mental activity by the smarts it suffers from the capitalist, and untrammeled by the class interest of the middle class, the class conscious proletariat is pushed beyond both the conservatism of the former and the reactionary posture of the latter. Its class interests reveal to it the two leading features of the trust; the development by concentration of the tool, which makes for progress, and its system of private ownership, which blocks progress; its class interests make it aware of the contradiction, and direct it to save the good and permanent feature by stripping it of the evil or temporary one. The class-conscious proletariat pushes the evolutionary movement onward by straining for the public ownership of the trusts.

* * *

The ladder upon which mankind has been climbing toward civilization, the evermore powerful tool of production, is the storm center around which the modern social storm rages.

The capitalist class seeks to keep it for its own exclusive use.

The middle class seeks to break it down, thereby throwing civilization back.

The proletariat seeks to preserve it and improve it, and open it to all.

JOHNSON'S TOUR

Is Doing Much to Set the Workers Right in Minnesota.

Faribault, Minn., August 16.—Comrade J. W. Johnson, candidate for governor on the Socialist Labor Party ticket in Minnesota, spent two days with the Section in Faribault, last Wednesday and Thursday, making the rounds of the town day times with different comrades, speaking on the street corner Thursday night, being prevented Wednesday night by rain.

Johnson told the workers straight from the shoulder, that the duty of the hour was to organize on the industrial field, not into little scabbing crafts as now proceeded with by the A. F. of L., but into ONE SOLID UNION, each and every member realizing the class struggle and each and all cognizant of the fundamental truth that the injury to one workingman is the injury to all.

He showed them that Industrial Unionism was their only weapon on the industrial field, and that the ballot must be used as the political weapon, and that the Socialist Labor Party was that uncompromising weapon, which stands for the unconditional surrender from the capitalist class and to the workers of the social means of production.

Comrade Johnson spoke for an hour and the impression he left on the minds of the crowd, is altogether different from that made by public ownership speakers.

Johnson's true explanation of real revolutionary Socialism, has put many on the right side, and the influence and impressions of the public ownership party are fast passing away.

The State Committee is sending Comrade Johnson over the State, and his efforts will clear many of the muddleheads.

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NEBRASKA S. P.

ADOPTS RESOLUTIONS FAVORING I. W. W. AND UNITY

Also Party Owned Press and Anti-State Autonomy—Demands Speedy Trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone—Calls for Convention of All Socialists Early Next Year.

Omaha, Neb., August 16.—The Socialist Party of this State, at their Convention held at Lincoln, yesterday, passed the enclosed Resolutions, which may be of interest to Socialists and members of the I. W. W. in general:

I

Whereas; The class lines are being more plainly drawn in the U. S., as shown by the outragous actions of the Governors of the states of Colorado and Idaho in the case of our brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, who have never been shown to have committed a crime, and the case of the insurance officials who have been proven criminals, but never punished; And

Whereas, The aforesaid fellows workers are and have been illegally held as prisoners for the past six months and denied the right to a speedy trial as guarranteed by the constitution of the United States and of the several states, therefore, be it

Resolved, By the Socialist Party of the State of Nebraska in convention assembled, that we demand of the President (T. Roosevelt) and the several officials of the state of Idaho that they do their duty as they have sworn to do, by enforcing the laws on all citizens alike. That we especially call upon the President to place a part of the secret service officials to ferret out the real criminals who have been terrorizing the people of the states of Colorado and Idaho, and check the reign of anarchy in the several states of the Union.

II.

Whereas, Believing a political organization organized on class lines is not complete without an Industrial Organization organized upon the same basis to take and hold the industries of the country; And,

Whereas, The Industrial Workers of the World, are organized on these principles, therefore be it,

Resolved; By the Socialist Party of the State of Nebraska in convention assembled; that we endorse the principles and organization of the Industrial Workers of the World and urge our proletarian comrades to join the same and organzie mixed Industrial Unions in all the towns throughout the state.

III.

Resolved, by the Socialist Party of the State of Nebraskain convention assembled, that we favor the publication of a party owned paper to be under the control of the entire party membership; And be it further

Resolved; that we are opposed to State Autonomy because it is detrimental to the best interests of the Party and because it is capitalistic in principle.

IV.

Resolved, by the Socialist Party of the State of Nebraska in convention assembled that they do place themselves on record as being in favor of calling a UNITY convention of all Socialists early in the year 1907, in conformity with the action of the committees of the S. P. and S. L. P. held in the state of New Jersey last winter.

SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY TICKETS.

NEW YORK
Governor:
THOMAS H. JACKSON.

MICHIGAN
Governor:
HERMAN RICHTER.

OHIO
Secretary of State:
MAX EISENBERG.

INDIANA
Secretary of State:
THEO BERNINE.

CONNECTICUT
Governor:
C. F. ROBERTS.

MINNESOTA
Governor:
J. W. JOHNSON.

PENNSYLVANIA
Governor:
JOHN DESMOND.

Who Shall Have Control Over Industry?

CAPITALISTS OR WORKERS?

Shall the hereditary industrial tyranny of capitalists, and their practice of robbing the workers, be overthrown?

Will the workers organize where they work, take full control, and have the disposition of the product of their industry?

Would you like to apply a test as to which is the better, capitalist control of industry or control by the workers? You would? All right. When you and your fellows organize and make demands upon the employer, a victory for you is an imposition of the workers' authority; if the employer wins, it is the exercise of capitalist authority. Ask yourself which you like best.

There are but two sources of economic injustice; one is tyranny, the other is robbery; they usually go together. The power of the capitalists to tyrannize over and rob the workers springs from the capitalists' control of industry. The wage-workers' path to emancipation, then, is straight and plain; they must overthrow capitalist control of industry.

FELLOW WAGE-WORKER:

We ask you for your assistance in the work necessary to the emancipation of our class, and therefore we find it our duty, as far as possible, to equip you with the information that has been acquired by our movement.

The International System of Oppression.

We have learned that the systems of oppression practiced to-day in all the various civilized countries throughout the world are practically alike. In every country, including America, a system exists establishing an upper and a lower class. The upper class is always a class of leisure, enjoying luxury and authority. For the lower class there is no authority, not even independence; they must toil hard and in obedience to the authority of the upper class, producing as much wealth as possible. Out of the products of this obedient toil, the lower class receives its living; the surplus goes to supply the luxuries and to build the fortunes of the members of the upper class. The control of the means of life by the upper class furnishes them with the power to oppress the lower class. These systems of oppression, further, are so contrived that while now and again circumstances enable a member of the lower class to escape from the oppressive conditions of his class and to enter the realms of the upper class, such incidents never have the effect of softening the servitude of the lower class itself, nor do such incidents have any tendency to weaken the system of oppression.

The Revolutionary Movement.

The Socialist Movement is the world-wide working class movement organizing in the shops, factories, and all other industrial institutions, as well as on the political field, to conquer for the workers at the earliest possible moment the control of industry, and to give into the hands of the workers the full authority to dispose of the entire product of their toil. We realize that, for the accomplishment of this aim, the complete overthrow of capitalist authority will be necessary. For, just in so far as the organized workers shall make progress in establishing their own authority, just to that extent the authority of the employers must give way; we workers shall enjoy our complete rights only when every vestige of capitalist tyranny and robbery shall have been uprooted. We must overthrow the capitalists' administration of industry to abolish their tyranny over us who carry on the operation of industry; and, likewise, we must completely overthrow capitalist ownership and disposition of the fruits of industry to abolish the robbery we are subjected to.

How Industrial Despotism Came To Be.

In the time of the American Revolution, production and transportation were carried on individually, each worker using his own tools. The Americans, therefore, had only to overthrow the restrictions and the oppressive taxes imposed by England to conquer their liberty and to leave themselves each in possession of the full product of his toil. However, as the individually applied tools of those days developed into the vast collectively operated industrial institutions of the present time, the right of an owner of instruments of production to hold and enjoy the fruits of his own labor became transformed into the power of an industrial despot to exploit the labor of all those workers who now collectively carry on the operation of an industry. Thus has developed the struggle between the workers and the exploiters of labor.

America's Paramount Political Issue.

Since the struggle between "capital and labor" has become by all odds the greatest, most disturbing, and most serious conflict in American society, the issue growing out of that conflict is entitled to be, and will soon become, foremost and paramount over all other issues before the people.

Inasmuch as every phase of this conflict between workers and capitalists arises from dissatisfaction with the capitalists' management of industry, this conflict finds its clearest expression in the issue: "Shall the capitalists yield up industrial authority to the organized workers?" and this, therefore, is the issue that is going to be raised up and pressed forward and made the paramount political issue. To the workers there is no other issue. Whichever way any other issue may be determined, it will make no difference whatever; our lives and our servitude will drag on as in the past; but let us workers wrest from the capitalists the control of industry, and we will have wrought for ourselves an absolute transformation.

The Difference It Will Make.

"Who shall have the control of industry?" What difference is it going to make to you, personally, do you wonder? Why, every unsatisfactory condition suffered by yourself and your fellow workers now, while the capitalists have all authority, you will have the power to correct when the workers have control of industry. Apply the principle to the place where you work and figure out with your fellow workers what can be done.

Wages and Hours.

The capitalists have control of industry, and they dispose of our product; they fix our wages as low as they can, in order to keep the greatest possible portion of our product for themselves. Our working hours, again, are fixed as long as possible, in order that, after producing the value of our wages, the more time may be put in producing a surplus for the capitalists. We are then driven to work as hard as possible that that surplus may be even still greater. If we had the industrial management, we could establish proper and reasonable hours of work; but, as it is, since we must find jobs in order to obtain the mere means of life, employers, having control of all industry, can and do impose upon us all manner of hours and wage conditions.

Opportunities.

Your burden is heavy, but you cannot, as an individual, get away from it, try as you will. You have spent your life among the "opportunities" open to a wage-worker, and know of your own experience that success is a rare, uncertain chance, and failure is the rule in this unequal struggle. The working class, however, by proper organization, can put themselves at once in authority over all industry.

Benefits of Industrial Progress.

With the capitalists in control of industry, they become the possessors of the product of industry, and therefore, though improvement of machinery and introduction of new methods make the amount of our products grow ever greater and greater, those things have no effect to better our conditions. We workers still get only the price of our labor in the labor market, such wages as labor conditions will allow us to stand out for. The truth is, certain economic laws determine wages, and, by the operation of those economic laws, wages on an average amount to only enough to purchase the necessaries for our class to subsist upon; as your own experience has shown you, the wages of the workers amount, in the long run, to nothing more than their living. This whole system of wages, therefore, must be completely done away with—we workers must have our product increased as it is by industrial progress, instead of our price in the labor market.

Adulteration and its Remedy.

There is also another view of the question, from the standpoint of the things we eat, wear or otherwise use. Clothing is an inferior, cheap imitation of what it is sold as; furniture, likewise; meat, butter, milk, confectionary, almost every article of food is being extensively adulterated. The cheaper grades of all wares are almost universally imitations and adulterations, and the output of manufacturers whose policy it is to produce great quantities with little cost and without regard to sanitary conditions. And since our limited wages forbid us to buy what is dear, we are compelled to use this lower grade of food, clothing, and what not for both our necessities and our luxuries. So long as the capitalists are in control, we have no recourse; they will do whatever is going to net them profits—"Nothing but money making is business," their motto runs. When we shall receive our labor's product in full, then we shall be able to afford something better than adulterations and imitations, in the first place; and, secondly, with industry under our authority, we shall put an end to the production of such goods.

What the Working Class Will Win.

Now, fellow worker, think of the homes of the workers, think of what our lives consist of; think of the sections where we live, and the meagre portion of our nation's wealth that is consumed by us. Then think of the homes of the capitalists, and of the condition of all the parasites of society, think of the palatial districts where they live, think of their pleasures, their travels, their luxuries, their equipages, and their attendants, and the vast amount of wealth that is consumed by them. They do not produce wealth, consequently what they consume must be from our product. If we had the control of industry and the disposition of the entire product of our toil, all that wealth now squandered by those parasites would be, as it ought to be, available for our use and enjoyment, while they should produce what they might consume. We could have luxuries; whereas we are now in want of the necessaries of life. We could then realize our ambitions, where we now suffer disappointment; we could properly care for our own families, whereas we now labor to supply some capitalist with the means to maintain an arrogant social station. Our labor, buys gaudy attire and rich jewelry for his wife or courtesan, while those whom we care for, those who are dependent upon us, we let go dressed in rags and cheap stuff; they must live cooped up among the accommodations of the lower class and they may eat only humble fare, adulterated humble fare. Think about this, fellow workmen; it is your submissive, willing obedience that is the bulwark of this system, this state of affairs. The capitalists do not maintain it, nor defend it; they don't maintain or defend anything. They are practically all mere idle pleasure seekers or stock-gambling parasites. It is you, you workers, who can change it.

How the Workers Can Win.

Awake! Realize that the industries we operate, and all the wealth of the land, are now actually in our possession. Let us organize for their control, and compel the capitalists to yield up industrial authority to our organization. The capitalists have no real hold upon anything; not even their own personal effects. We have only to get organized, to assert the authority of our organization over everything, and to proclaim the annulment of the authority of the capitalists. And when that program shall be carried out by the workers, the capitalists cannot help but become as helpless, as powerless as the bankrupts which they will actually be. Worthless as Confederate money became when the doom of the Southern Confederacy was at last assured, will be the capitalists' checks, drafts, or notes when they shall have nothing of value with which to redeem them, nothing with which to make them good. So, onward to the work of organizing, with full confidence in the outcome.

Capitalist "Rights" and "Titles" to Our Means of Life.

Naturally, the capitalists will maintain that their title to the means of production is a "sacred right," just as every manner and stripe of tyrant has always claimed that the exercise of his usurped authority was merely the dutiful discharge of some good, necessary, sacred trust imposed upon him by Providence. Will capitalists claim "moral rights" and sacred "titles" to the means of life! We laugh in derision of their claims. Those "sacred" titles!!! Don't we know how they have been acquired—not only by the wholesale robbery of us workers, but by all the corrupt, deceitful, contemptible practices of business, mutual robbery of each other? Where is the capitalist who has not already consumed vastly more wealth than he ever rendered value for to society? Will they complain of injustice because we are to abolish their graft, and take back what is left of what belongs to us? They would better be thankful they are not to be required to answer for the mischief they have done, the health and happiness and honor and virtue and lives that have been sacrificed under their regime, and the wealth that they have squandered.

Territorial Tyranny and Industrial Tyranny.

Once upon a time there was endured, even here in America, the hereditary territorial tyranny of kings. Our forefathers overthrew that territorial tyranny, established territorial democracy in its stead, and the resulting liberty will never be forgotten. Now let us industrial subjects rise, and overthrow the hereditary industrial tyranny that oppresses us; let us establish an industrial democracy, and liberty again will reign. For the fact must stare brazenly at you that the capitalists have not only fastened upon us an hereditary industrial tyranny, but, through corruption, and the manipulation of their industrial power, they have almost entirely overthrown the territorial democracy our forefathers bought with so much blood and suffering. The capitalists, as a result of their control of the dominant political parties, have obtained mastery of the government. Laws, injunctions and the military power, local, state and national, are all directed against the workers. Why, the coal and iron special police doings in Pennsylvania, the beating and shooting of the teamsters in Chicago, the Colorado deportation of miners, and the Moyer-Haywood outrage, rival the barbarities of Russian Cossacks. Perhaps, however, it is a pity to see Industrial Revolution develop so soon in America. No sooner have our great capitalists gotten their gigantic monopolies organized, scarcely is their system of crushing competitors and condemning the workers to hopeless wage-slavery established, than a revolutionary working class movement is launched and is forging forward to take control and overthrow the industrial tyranny.

Administration of the Workers' Industrial Democracy.

You want to know how we shall administer the industrial democracy? In a manner similar to the administration of a territorial democracy. There must be, in the first place, an industrial organization. Government ownership of industry cannot give industrial freedom. The government is a territorial organization, and in the very nature of things a territorial organization is not adapted to the administration of industries. The officers elected to administer industry, must be responsible to the industrial constituency for whom they have undertaken to conduct such administration. It would be most absurd for the administration of an industry to be responsible to a territorial constituency, made up of people for the most part as utter strangers to the affairs of such industry as such territorially elected officers themselves would most likely be. The industries themselves must be the basis for an organization of those who are to operate, and also direct the administration of industry. Under our governmental form of territorial democracy, when one resides in a certain locality, he has a voice in the control of the affairs of that locality. When he leaves that locality, he loses his voice in the control of its affairs, but again, in the locality where he takes up his new residence, he has his voice and vote. So in industry, in a general way it may be said, the workers who carry on the operation shall be organized into the body that shall have control. When one leaves his place, under certain conditions to be established, he shall lose his voice in that administration, and if he takes up work elsewhere, he shall again have voice and vote in the control of affairs in the new industry. The industrial organization which is to so control industry exists to-day, in fact, in the form of an industrial labor union, the Industrial Workers of the World. When conditions are ripe for the overthrow of the capitalists, all that will be necessary will be for the Industrial Workers' organization to step from the mere administration of the business of the union, and the conduct of their conflict with employers, to the full charge and administration of industrial affairs.

Purpose of a Political Party.

We, of the Socialist Labor Party, put up a political ticket as a means of taking a referendum vote of the people on the question of "Capitalism or Socialism." We ardently favor Industrial Revolution, but we do not want to rebel against the will of society. Should we attempt to seize control of industrial institutions while unprepared and while the majority of the people believe in and want to support capitalism, it would simply mean that we would be overpowered, and slaughtered to confirm the "sacred" property rights of the capitalists. Martyrdom alone is not our goal. We are bent upon securing liberty and the full product of our toil. We have therefore written our demand, and organized a party to voice that demand. The capitalists claim authority over industry, by virtue of that system's having been approved by the people. WE DEMAND THAT THE CAPITALISTS SURRENDER INDUSTRIAL AUTHORITY TO THE ORGANIZED WORKERS.

What An S. L. P. Vote Means.

Now, every one of you who casts his ballot for the Socialist Labor Party thereby registers a vote in favor of that demand for the surrender of capitalist industrial authority. And in spite of all the political corruption that exists, we are not disturbed by any fear of being counted out at the polls. Do you suppose that, as we help to build this Industrial Union to take control of industry, and as we build this political party to record the vote of the people in favor of Socialism, we are building to have our work nullified by election frauds? Fellow worker, we are building a movement for Revolution. If civil rights are overthrown by the capitalists in power, and election returns are being falsified to prevent the inauguration of Socialism, we shall determine for ourselves what growth the revolution is making, and by a true count of our own determine when the people are ready for the revolution. When the working class shall have entrenched themselves by industrial organization in sufficient industries, and shall march to the polls and cast their vote, when the majority of the people shall register themselves in favor of our revolutionary demand, then the capitalists must yield up their control of industry; and, whether they do so yield voluntarily or not, we, the industrially organized workers will take control of industry and proclaim the general industrial democracy, guaranteed by that Socialist vote that our action will be supported by society.

"Socialist" Frauds.

We would warn you, fellow worker, that you must let no persons nor parties make capital of your Socialist sentiment, to help themselves into political office. Vote for no one as an individual, and as parties, simply aspiring for office, vote against them also; cast your ballot for the Socialist Labor Party, not for the individual candidates nor mainly to place the party in office, but vote the ticket simply that we may unitedly record ourselves for the principle of Industrial Revolution. Any other kind of "socialist" politics is fraud. For instance, the adoption and enumeration in a "socialist" party's platform of various so-called reforms, is simply an attempt of men or of a party, not to represent Socialism, not to have their vote stand as the true expression of the growth of the rising revolutionary force, but to place themselves in the way of receiving votes from all manner of deluded people. Men or parties, call themselves "socialist" though they may, when they adopt such methods of getting votes, sink themselves to the level of corrupt capitalist politicians. Their party does not and cannot represent revolutionary purpose, for they themselves have adopted means of making it represent a conglomeration of people of various conflicting intents. The vote of such a party is utterly meaningless, and consequently worthless for Revolution. It is of value only to frauds, who will exploit it to advance themselves personally. As soon as the revolutionary movement shall have attained a certain strength, and the revolutionary program shall have become known, this exploitation of socialist sentiment will no longer be possible.

Government Ownership Delusion.

Again, as to the delusion of "Government Ownership," to show you that it is a thing we positively want none of, think of the industrial institution where you work. You and your fellow workers desire control of it. You wish to have the power and authority to correct everything unsatisfactory in regard to the running of the place, to improve everything capable of improvement there; you have in mind the abolition of your wages system and the attainment of the right to dispose of the full product of your toil. Will "Government Ownership" or "Municipal Ownership" give you any such power or authority? Far from it. Government employes have nothing more to say about the conditions of their employment than we, who work for private capitalists, have to say about the conditions of our employment. A powerful, well organized industrial movement is just as necessary to their emancipation as it is among us who are employed by private capitalists. So let us write it boldly and large, that no one may be deceived or misled:

NOTHING BUT THE DIRECT CONTROL OF INDUSTRY BY THE INDUSTRIALLY ORGANIZED WORKERS, IS SOCIALISM.

Steps Toward Socialism.

The steps toward Socialism, you ask? Well, true education of the workers along such lines as above indicated is the very essence of progress toward Socialism; the organizing of men into the Socialist Labor Party, and the lining up of more and more revolutionary voters, that is progress toward Socialism; the industrial organization of the workers in a shop or an industry so that they can say they are prepared to take the control of their shop or industry, is the conquering of ground for Socialism, as surely as the capturing of fortresses or the conquering of territory by an advancing army, means progress toward victory for the cause which that army represents. Speaking broadly, any move that is unmistakably a move toward the placing of the entire control of industry directly under the authority of the industrially organized workers is a step toward Socialism. Nothing else is worthy of a wage-workers' support.

Labor Unions and Socialism.

Of course, if men organize in trade unions, and by keeping people out of the trade and monopolizing the jobs for themselves, win some concessions (which, however, the trade union usually fails to do), that is no step toward Socialism. The reasons why it is not, are first, that any improvement men may thus win is a gain at the expense of other workers, those kept out of the unions, rather than something conquered from the capitalists; second, the trades unions are not drilling the workers to take control of industry, and, more than that, trade or craft unionism divides the workers in every industry in such manner that they could not possibly exercise control of industry even if it were given into their hands. Therefore trades unionism, at its best, does not make for the freedom of the working class. Trades unionism, however, is rapidly giving way to industrial unionism, which unites all the workers in each industry in such a manner that if they strike against an employer, they all strike against him, no member or craft staying at work and helping him to carry on his business, and therefore the strikes of industrial unions are almost sure to win; and, finally, the operation of the industrial form of organization prepares the workers for the taking of the managreement of industry entirely into their own hands.

What Socialism Will Mean to the Capitalists.

So far we have discussed the question "Who shall have control over industry?" from the standpoint of its bearing upon our own class. To the capitalists, what will the triumph of Socialism mean? It will mean that their scandals, their debauchery, their riotous revelry in wealth wrung from the toil of their oppressed wage-slaves, will all be over; their luxurious idleness, extravagance and ostentation, their reign of autocracy and public corruption, their troubles in keeping labor in a low state of subjection, the whole weird night-mare will have passed into history. We hope our capitalists may then begin the leading of useful, creditable lives.

Our Call to the Workers.

THE WORKERS SHALL HAVE CONTROL OF INDUSTRY AND THE DISPOSITION OF THE PRODUCTS OF INDUSTRY. The only program for Labor is to bring the entire administration of industry under its own control. Already sentiment is quite general in favor of Socialism. We have already established a strong, sound foundation of the Revolutionary Movement. FORWARD, then, with the organization of the workers, extend the domain of the Industrial Workers' union more and more over industrial operations, let the industrial democracy advance farther and farther toward a control of the entire economic situation. FORWARD, WITH ENERGY, and the time will not be long before we shall have enough of the industrial operations of the country under the control of our organization to enable us to assert our authority—to overthrow the rule of capitalism. We see before us, triumphant, our Industrial Democracy.

FORWARD, with the propaganda for a rising SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY vote, to assure the workers that their day is approaching, that Society is awakening, and is turning from a position of upholding the ruinous reign of capitalists, to a full recognition of the rights of the workers and of society as a whole.

ONWARD WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Put the question to the workers of every mine, mill, store, railroad and other industrial concern:

"ARE THEY PREPARED FOR CONTROL OF THE INSTITUTION BY AN INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATION OF THEMSELVES, THEY TO RECEIVE THE FULL VALUE OF THE PRODUCT OF THEIR TOIL? DO THEY INTEND TO REMAIN FOREVER IN SUBJECTION TO THE INDUSTRIAL TYRANNY AND EXPLOITATION OF THE EMPLOYER?"

Tell them the movement is on for realization not in the dim and distant future, but just as soon as possible in OUR OWN TIME.

We hope you are a person of intelligence and character, who will join with us in this cause. If you are not in touch with the local organization of the Socialist Labor Party, communicate with

FRANK BOHN,
National Secretary of the S. L. P.,
P. O. Box 1576,
New York, N. Y.

All over the world the movement is on. The capitalist press misrepresents it, or, upon this question, maintains a studied silence. The S. L. P. has founded the workers' press to carry the news from the field of the Revolution.—DAILY PEOPLE ($1 for 3 months) and WEEKLY PEOPLE (25c. for 6 months), 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

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BY DANIEL DE LEON.

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I W W ORGANIZATION

COMBINED CINCINNATI LOCALS ISSUE LETTER THEREON—MANY CHANGES ADVOCATED.

Cincinnati, Ohio, July 30.—We, the combined locals of the I. W. W., in general meeting assembled, after due deliberation and by motion duly made and seconded:

Endorse the following letter on organization, and order it printed in the "Industrial Worker" and the Daily and Weekly People hoping thereby to inaugurate much needed discussion on subjects of the most vital interest to the entire organization.

Letter.

One must be blind not to see the faults of the present organization; and the tendency toward department autonomy in certain quarters is very pronounced.

Department autonomy in the I. W. W. would be but little better than craft autonomy in the A. F. of L., and this tendency toward that form of organization must be nipped in the bud.

A general president, and department presidents are superfluous. Our organization should be as simple as possible. Each department should elect a secretary; this secretary to represent his department on the Executive board. Every member of the Executive board being subject to the imperative mandate of the department that elects him, or of the entire organization. Also, the General Executive Board by majority vote may suspend any department secretary pending action of his department, or of the whole organization to which appeal may be taken if the action of his department should seem inadequate to the General Executive board.

The Executive board, consisting only of secretaries of departments, should elect one of their number to act as General Secretary-Treasurer; he to serve during the life of the board unless retired by vote of the board, imperative mandate of the department that elects him, or imperative mandate of the entire organization.

The Executive board should also elect one of their number to act as Chairman, or President; the board to decide whether he shall be elected from the floor at each meeting, or to act in that capacity during the life of the board.

The term of office should be one year; and the salaries should be uniform, and not to exceed one thousand dollars per year.

All department secretaries, being also members of the General Executive board, should remain at National headquarters, and do the clerical work, each of his department, and whatever other work is necessary. Their continued presence at headquarters enabling them to go into session at a moment's notice, and to at all times be prepared in case of emergency.

The I. W. W. should have but one constitution; so framed as to give each local union at least one delegate at all conventions of the organization. Departments deeming it necessary to frame by-laws applicable to their department being allowed to do so; said by-law to in no way conflict with the constitution.

The ritual should be abolished, as it is out of harmony with revolutionary doctrine.

The label should be abolished, as it practically refutes the fundamental principle of our organization, namely: "That we have nothing in common with our employers," implying, as it does, that we and our employers have an identity of interests; and that we are satisfied to wear the badge of wage servitude.

It strongly emphasizes the immediate demand feature of our oganization, and overshadows the ultimate goal; and the worst feature of it is, that it places in the hands of our officers a dangerous incentive to use the organization for personal gain, by PEDDLING the label among the employers.

Our entire strength should be thrown into the propaganda field. The most urgent need of the hour is good organizers; we cannot have too many of them.

A General Secretary and General Presidents of departments running about the country, swelling the receipts of transportation companies and hotel corporations has accomplished but little more than the establishemnt of reputations as GOOD FELLOWS for themselves. They have done the organization but little good; and we members of the I. W. W. should guard against the error of worshipping GOOD FELLOWS. This is one of the first symptoms of degeneration.

What we need is good plain working men, who understand the work of organization; and whose tastes are not too expensive to permit them to stay in the local field until they have accomplished something for the organization.

Their salary should not be less than $15.00 per week, nor more than $1,000.00 per year; but we insist that the salaries shall be uniform. The same compensation being paid to all organizers; not as now, some being paid as low as $10.00 per week and others as high as $25.00 a week.

The editor of the "Industrial Worker" should be chosen for his fitness to edit a scientific, revolutionary working class official organ; and this organ should be printed at the seat of the National Headquarters. Immediate steps should be taken to place the official organ on a weekly, or if possible, daily basis.

In conclusion we will say that the critical moment in the history of the I. W. W. is at hand; the next convention will hasten or retard the revolution.

Everything depends upon the rank and file. Use wisdom in choosing your delegates. Use wisdom in instructing them, and all will be well; and the 17th of next September will be of historical value to the working class.

Signed:

Edward Gardun.
214 14th Street.

Notes.—This letter covers the instructions to delegates from Cincinnati.

The salaries of all officers shall be uniform; and not over $1,000.00 per year.

At the end of every three months a statement of all expenses, strictly itemized, shall be sent to every local; together with a printed roster of the names and addresses of the corresponding secretaries of all the locals.

Motion for convention. This constitution not to be in force until approved by referendum vote of the entire membership; each proposition to be voted upon separately.

BUSINESS DEPARTMENT NOTES

For the week ending August 18, 131 subscriptions to the Weekly People, and thirty-one subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 162, were received.

Roll of honor, for five or more subs: A. Gillhaus, Colorado Springs, 8; H. J. Friedman, Chicago, 6; E. [illegible] Renner, Globe, Ariz., 6; August Clever, Cleveland, O., 7; J. Trainor, Syracuse, N. Y., 5; W. E. Kern, New Orleans, 5; Ben Hilbert, Jr., Hamilton, O., 5; K. Georgevitch, Schenectady, N. Y., 5.

Prepaid cards sold: J. W. Johnson, Winona, Minn., $5; F. Carroll, San Francisco, $5; W. E. Kern, New Orleans, La., $4.

Comrades, WHEN are you going to get down to work for the Weekly People? The time is NOW.

LABOR NEWS NOTES.

The business of the past week indicates that it is the West that is most active. It is high time that the East got a move on.

Pamphlet and Book orders: Seattle, Wash., $12.50; Portland, Ore., $7; Somers, Mont., $6; Spokane, Wash., $1.75; San Francisco, Cal., $1.75; Minneapolis, Minn., $1.75; So. Omaha, Neb., $3.80; Chicago, Ill., $4.77; Saginaw, Mich., $7.88; Gillespie, Ill., $1.43; Canton, O., $1; Toronto, Can., $1.40; Goldfield, Nev., $2.50; Paterson, N. J., $8; Newburgh, N. Y., $1.44; Holyoke, Mass., $1.50.

The I. W. W. Preamble address is in good demand.

Ready next week, the first of a series of new leaflets. The first one, a four page leaflet, is entitled "Who Shall Have Control of Industry." The price is $2 per thousand. Send in your orders.

"The People"

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A Weekly Paper published for the purpose of spreading Socialist Principles and organising Socialist Thought. Its mission is to educate and prepare the working class for the approaching day of their emancipation from wage-slavery; to point the way to class-conscious organization for economic and political action that the days of capitalist bondage might be quickened unto the dead things of the past.

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SITUATION UP STATE

HEARST AND GOMPERS WILL WIPE OUT SOCIAL DEMOCRATS.

The Latter Are Being Deserted for the Former by the Wholesale, in Catskill and Hudson—What Gaffney and Sweeny Saw While Getting Signers for S. L. P. Nominating Petitions.

Yonkers, August 13.—Richard W. Gaffney and myself left Yonkers, Thursday, August 9, for Greene and Columbia counties, to get signers for the Socialist Labor Party State ticket, to be placed on the official ballot of the State of New York this November.

I write this thinking it might be interesting to the members of the party and readers of The People and especially the contributors to the Campaign Fund. To begin with we each had to be appointed a notary public, which in Westchester County, City of Yonkers, cost $5.00 each; then we had to get two certificates each to file in Greene and Columbia, which cost $1.00 each, and after we got to Greene and Columbia, we had to pay $1.00 each to file them, so you see it pays the grafters to count the Socialists out. When we got to Catskill we found a small village of 5,000 inhabitants, mostly transients and brickmakers, who only work in the summer months. We decided to hold a meeting and we got a box, and were about to start in, when the policeman came up and told us we couldn't hold a meeting there, that there was a case of small-pox across the street, and he was there as a quarantine officer to keep people away from the house. We then moved over on the main street about 100 feet from the corner and held a good meeting, under the circumstances. Gaffney didn't know until that time about the smallpox, but he was game and before we left the crowd we got about a dozen signatures, then we started in to canvass and we kept it up until we finished the job on Friday, about 1 P. M. We paid $1.00 per day each in a boarding house (for men only) and got some signatures from that house. We visited the brickyards and slums and found that the native workmen of that small village live in the most unhealthy part of the town, although there is plenty of room on the hills, where the land isn't worth over $15.00 per acre. I should judge about one-half of the town ought to be turned into a park. It is a paradise transformed into a hell of disease, filth, and degradation. Two years ago the Social Democrats had a membership of 250 here. Last year they only got forty votes and this year their friends, Gompers and Hearst, will finish the job. We met several of their members, but they are all out for Hearst this year.

At 3 P. M. Friday we took the boat for Hudson, got a boarding house again for $1.00 per day and started to work. Hudson has 10,000 inhabitants, 120 saloons and two breweries, some cement factories, some woolen factories. The Mayor owns one and pays his slaves twelve and one-half cents per hour. There is also a machine shop, where Gaffny was offered a job at $3.00 per day, ten hours' work.

We worked Friday evening and Saturday and succeeded in getting the necessary signers. We met one Social Democrat who talks "Socialism" all the year, but he wouldn't sign the paper, because he intended to vote for Hearst this year. He said the "Morgen Journal" was a better Socialist paper than the "Volkszeitung" and he had given up the "Volkszeitung" and was going to take the Journal after this. That was the only sound thing he said. Another "Socialist" who looked as if he hadn't had a day's rest, or a square meal, since he was born, said he was going to vote for Hearst. He said that all the Social Democrats were out for Hearst this year.

We only got three men to sign who were in business, although we asked a great many to sign. We found every saloon keeper or bartender very bitter against Socialism and opposed to having the ticket on the ballot at all. The business men were almost a unit. If they were organized they could not be any more firm in their opposition to anything that would help the working class. After talking to one small business man and making the case so clear that he could not help but understand, he said "Well, if that is what Socialism would do, then I wouldn't sign the paper anyhow. I don't want that system." But he said he was sorry that I was not a Methodist minister; I could save a lot of souls; "some of our time was wasted."

We got the signatures and started home Sunday morning, stopping off at Newburgh. Gaffney sold fifty pamphlets to the trolleymen and their sympathizers. We found a tie-up on the trolley roads as far as passengers are concerned, but the A. F. of L. scabs in the power house are still working, supplying power to carry policemen, deputy sheriffs and strike breakers around the city. The company is paying any one who will ride $5.00 per day to ride on the cars. The town seems to be in sympathy with the strikers, and are giving them all the support they can, by not patronizing the cars or patronizing any one who rides on the cars.

I was handicapped in selling pamphlets, they wanted to see my card, but as I am not directly a wage slave and not eligible to become an I. W. W. member, Gaffney had to do the selling, he had his card in one hand and the pamphlet: "What Means This Strike?" in the other. I think he could have sold 500 copies if he had them. I strongly recommend Gaffney to the I. W. W. for a job as organizer. He has all the qualifications for a successful organizer of wage workers. He is not a grafter or a fakir.

Joseph H. Sweeny.

PASSONNO IN NEWBURGH.

Candidate for Lieut. Governor Addresses Best Meeting Ever Held in City.

Newburgh, August 14.—We had Frank E. Passonno, our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, here last Saturday night. He held the best meeting we ever had here. Nearly 1,000 persons were present at one time. During Passonno's speech all was orderly. A drunk who got into the crowd was immediately squelched by those present. The crowd could be heard saying: "Go on; it's God's truth you're telling." One man told our literary agent that he never heard the like before. He bought two pamphlets to read up and learn more about it. We sold out all the pamphlets we had.

AN OPEN LETTER TO A CHUM

ON THE CONSERVATISM OF THE "BROTHERHOOD OF ENGINEERS," AND WHAT IT SIGNIFIES AT THE PRESENT TIME.

For many years we have been more or less together in our vocation as Engineers, and in your last letter you wrote that you are a sick man. To diagnose the case, you are suffering from a complication of ailments that the social system produces in our every day life, namely, old age, being pushed aside to make room for younger men; besides having Gompers' disease of the spine. As desperate cases require radical measures, it is necessary to prescribe large doses of healthful remedies. And if you will follow up this treatment with a thorough course of education and the exercise of your brain, you will probably not need to be a pauper that the system makes of old people. Of course, I know that this prescription may lose me your friendship, but nevertheless it will do you and others good.

Now omitting purely private matters your letter reads: Yours of the 5th received, and it was a surprise to me to learn that you had taken up with that bunch of scabs, radicals and agitators who are posing under the name of Industrial Workers of the World. Labor can never hope to accomplish anything unless it moves along conservative lines. We must not antagonize those people whom we must look to for employment. Now, in conclusion, I beg of you to drop this like a hot poker and come back into the old form, standing together in our demands, a fair day's wage for a fair day's work."

This made me feel hot under the collar, and the feeling I can not ascribe to prejudice and cowardice on your part, knowing full well it is not ignorance that prompts you to express such sentiments. Webster's Dictionary defines scab as "an incrustation over a sore or wound"; a "radical," a thorough-going reformer; "agitator," one to disturb, to discuss; "conservatism," opposition to change, to preserve.

In the first place, you call us scabs. I want to inform you that this young giant in industry is a robust product of and not an ulcerous growth on, this rotten industrial system; and you fellows, with your worn-out labor policies and fake leaders are the real petty incrustations who are trying to cover up the industrial wounds inflicted by capitalism. The spirit of a scab is in your letter, and is remarkable only for its direct submission to your master.

You call us radicals. There are two things in the make up of a radical: first, he must have rich red blood in his veins, instead of water; next, a brain in his head, instead of a vacuum, using it for the purpose which nature intended it; not only for a hat rack, but to think and thereby form opinions, compare them to others, and have the courage to proclaim them in the face of the strongest opposition.

You call us agitators. Well, it is a fact that we are disturbing you some, and I or we expect to disturb you some more. We do not intend to let you rest, as from my knowledge of you, the perception of things is natural when once presented in the right light; so that the pure and simple head of yours will see new ideas about Labor and Capital. Yes, we will stir up your watered blood to the deep red color of life blood in the veins of men.

You say "labor must proceed along conservative lines." Conservative action means, according to the conditions under which you express it, boodling, graft, cowardice, hypocrisy, false labor leaders, and corruption of all sorts; cold blooded things, who calling themselves men, will sacrifice not only their honor and comfort, but will also drag down the lives of thousands of others for what is called "the business interests" under the present system. Conservatism approves of child labor in its hideous form, dwarfing the children's bodies and intellect to the level of animals. Conservatism produced the condition in the Stock yards in Chicago; it gives the right to vote to idiots and criminals, and denies it to the wives, sisters and mothers of the community. It embalms the lie of capital and labor being identical. This social system has and does fill our penitentiaries, insane asylums and poor houses with the victims of the money lust and depravity. It places business above honor and justice, property above humanity, and conservatism stands for it all. Every tyrant, oppressor and grafter, as long as they ply their vocation, are conservative; they want no change. Now if you think the present condition of labor is satisfactory, say so; but do not hide behind the plea of conservatism.

You say further, "we must not antagonize the employing class." This is the teaching of the Civic capitalist Federation. And any workingman that accepts that is a slave in fact, showing his concentrated cowardice To drop the I. W. W. like a hot poker, as you say, will not do. I admit that this is a hot proposition for the pure and simple conservative, as they are holding the hot end. We intend to make it still hotter, so that your prejudice on that line will be compelled to release you, to be a free man, conscious of your class, rights and power.

As far as coming back to the "Brotherhood of Engineers" is concerned, what inducement have you to offer? Is it any different from the program of former days, when no Manufacturers' Association existed? No matter what you may do as an organization in the old style, you are losing; while the rest of the organized and unorganized look on to see you defeated. Declaring men, companies or trusts unfair has no effect now; the long list of strike failures indicates date. In the face of these things do that the old form of Union is out of you still have the nerve to ask me to come back? Well, I must respectfully decline. The rank and file of the Industrial Workers stand for one Union, one label, one foe, and declare that all workingmen are brothers, and that an injury to one is the concern of all; that there shall be no compromise with employers; and that there can be peace till labor is free and receives the full social value of its product for itself.

When that independence will come, guaranteeing to everyone an equal chance in the struggle for existence, that is, when we have the Co-operative Commonwealth in running order, then will you and all the workers enjoy the happiness and comfort that such an arrangement will bring. This is only made possible by radicals and agitators of the day explaining the new system, to avoid making outcasts of the younger generation, because the surplus of wealth flows in a steady stream to the pockets of Capitalists.

H. H. Meyer.

Cincinnati, O., August 9, 1906.

TRADESUNIONISM
—IN THE—
UNITED STATES

By JUSTUS EBERT.

A pamphlet, which gives an historical glimpse of the development of the principles and spirit of American trades unionism, from the earliest times to the present day.

PRICE: FIVE CENTS.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS COMPANY
2-6 New Reade Street, New York.

The People is a good broom to brush the cobwebs from the minds of the workers. Buy a copy and pass it around.

THE STORY OF A STRIKE

(Continued from last week.)

Among our members we have ex-presidents of the state branch, ex-presidents of the C. L. U., and officers of some description in every central body we are represented in.

This merely goes to show the active interest our members take in the labor movement wherever they are, and the ability they display by being elected to office.

Our strike committeemen are by no means green in handling union affairs, as the following will prove:

L. Greenman, member 10 years.
Joseph Ballam, member 23 years.
William Kinder, member 17 years.
James Blyth, member 25 years.
Thomas J. Holmes, member 14 years.

Messrs. Blyth, Greenman and Ballam have served the union in almost every capacity. Mr. Holmes has been a member of the executive board, and is now vice-president. Mr. Kinder has served on the label committee, and is an active member.

Does such work and achievements show lack of intelligence, incapability? Does this show that Union 97 always rebelled against the international union? If so, then give us more rebels, give us more incapable, incompetent members of this caliber that will do the work and accomplish the results, and the international union will have no cause to regret.

But let it be understood that we do not feel injured because our international arbitrators hold such opinions of our union and our members. Had they expressed such opinions at our meetings, we would have considered it an honest difference of opinion, and would have been content with telling them that they were mistaken.

But to make such statements to the manufacturers, and to try all in their power to force us back into the shops at the old bill of prices, is to betray the interest that sent them there, and can only be classed as a most traitorous act.

They especially tried to impress upon the manufacturers that the members of Union 97 were not in favor of the new bill, and that the members of the strike committee were directly responsible for the new bill. (Did they intend to have them marked for slaughter?)

In fact, every word and act of our arbitrators were in favor of our employers and against the union.

You no doubt read the statement in the May Journal concerning our strike from the manufacturers' standpoint.

Union 97 disclaims any knowledge of it being sent. The signature of the sender was not attached.

We believe it was sent merely to prepare the members of the international union for what some persons hoped was to follow.

But their plans were destroyed by the good and calm judgment of our strike committee, and the solidarity of our membership.

We are honestly of the opinion that the reason the strike terminated so successfully is because our international arbitrators, Messrs. Strasser and Best, could not deliver the goods.

Our membership was practically a unit, as you have noticed by the last vote taken pertaining to the strike. And it was only the morning after that vote was taken that the strike came to an end.

The statement that Mr. Strasser made before the strike committee that he never had any use for Union 97 disqualifies him as an arbitrator for this union. And if he was a man of principle and good intentions he would have declined on those grounds.

We are willing to forego the insults and injuries heaped upon our members and our union by our arbitrators. But in the face of the great dangers that confront the international union if we should permit the policy of these arbitrators to become an established precedent in our international union, we wish to emphasize our protest.

We would like to make our protest so strong that it would forever wipe out such an unprincipled method of settling strikes.

Corruption is usually caused by opportunity. Many good union men went wrong because opportunity was left open to them to sell out their fellow workers.

Ever since the very inception of our international union we have advanced steadily on democratic lines.

First, the initiative and referendum; then the election of our international officers by popular vote, and recently the election of our delegates to the A. F. of L. by popular vote, which all tends to put the power of government in the hands of the majority of our memebrs.

We cannot afford at this stage of our progress to allow autocracy to creep in.

We wish to call your attention to that part of the report of our strike committee relating to the secret credential held by Mr. Strasser.

Union 97 received the credentials of Mr. Strasser and Mr. Best, as will be noticed in report of strike committee.

But Mr. Strasser claimed he had a secret credential which gave him certain powers.

We would like to know by what right the president or the executive board had to issue a secret credential.

Are the international officers exempt from following the constitution?

Is the constitution only for the rank and file?

These are questions which seriously affect our members, and such practices should be stopped at once before they make any headway. If this policy is permitted to stand it would destroy the efficiency of our international union.

The strike is the only means left for us by which we may improve our conditions. And if you take that right away from us by means of secret credentials then the international union will degenerate from a trade union to a sick and death benefit society, and would be a "fat thing" for those who would be in possession of the secret credentials.

It deserves your cool, calm and serious thought, for the best interests of our international union are at stake.

We have the utmost confidence in the judgment of the entire membership of our international union, and we are fully satisfied that if they once take up this question they will settle it for the best interests of all concerned.

Signed: Committee on Protest.
Patrick Mahoney, Chairman,
Leon Wiener.
Henry Phillips.
Ame Hyman.
Moses H. Touvin, Clerk.

Above report has been read to body and approved.

Committee have ordered same sent to Journal for publication.

Attest:
James Blyth, Presidest.
Henry Abrahams, Secretary.

* * *

Chicago, Ill., July 5, 1906.

I do not propose to answer the calumnies, deliberate falsehoods and base fabrications of the strike committee, and of the self-constituted jury of hypocrites and liars reviewing the report of said committee.

All I can say is in the forcible language of Horace Greeley: "Villains, you lie and you know you are lying."

At the same time I shall endeavor to explain, for the information of the members, in a series of articles, the situation in Boston. As this covers a vast subject, which cannot be explained in one single letter, I shall therefore be compelled to continue, from month to month, till the matter is completed.

To obtain a bird's eye view of the situation, I will describe, in the first instance, the personality of the strike committee, their views and conceptions of the labor movement. This will enable the union men to judge the motives which prompted them in the issuance of the villainous falsehoods and base fabrications.

Leon Greenman, chairman of the strike committee—Disciple of Daniel De Leon, editor of the People; yellow dog Socialist, unscrupulous liar, hypocrite and trickster; champion of the I. W. W.

Joseph Ballam—Snake Socialist, monumental liar, hypocrite and trickster; dickers with the yellow dog Socialists.

Wm. Kinder—Socialist, tool of the yellow dog and snake Socialists.

James Blyth—Business Socialists, double-faced; dickers with the yellow dog and snake Socialists.

Thos. J. Holmes—Masquarades as a "pure and simple." Tool of the yellow dog and snake Socialists.

Personality of the self-constituted jury:

Patrick Mahoney—Snake Socialist, hypocrite, liar and trickster; dickers with the yellow dog Socialists and champions of the I. W. W.

Abe Hyman—Hot air operator and gallery jawsmith; resorts to subterfuge in the defense of members who scab it during the noon hour.

Leon Wiener, middle of the road trickster, rat by instinct; resorts to falsehoods in the defense of members who scab it during the noon hour.

Moses H. Touvin—Snake Socialist.

During the last few years hundreds of cigar makers have arrived in Boston from the cheap districts of Belgium with traveling cards; some were genuine and some have been reported as being purchased for five francs a piece. It is charged that a regular traffic takes place in these certificates. These men and women, unable to speak the English language, arrive one day and invariably go to work the next morning. During the month of March, 1906, twenty-six Belgian cards were deposited with Union 97, Boston, Mass.

(Concluded Next Week.)

WEEKLY PEOPLE

2, 4 and 6 New Reade Street, New York.
P. O. Box 1576. Tel. 129 Worth
Published Every Saturday by the
SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

Entered as second-class matter at the New York Post Office, July 13, 1900.

Owing to the limitations of this office, correspondents are requested to keep a copy of their articles, and not to expect them to be returned. Consequently, no stamps should be sent for return.

SOCIALIST VOTE IN THE UNITED STATES:

In 1888	2,068
In 1892	21,157
In 1896	36,564
In 1900	34,191
In 1904	34,172

Subscription price of the Weekly People: 50 cents a year; 25 cents for six months.

The aims and objects of this organization should be to put the working class in possession of the economic power, the means of life, in control of the machinery of production and distribution, without regard to capitalist masters. The American Federation of Labor, which presumes to be the labor movement of this country, is not a working class movement.

—WM. D. HAYWOOD.
[Opening address of the I. W. W. Convention, Chicago, June 27, 1905.]

MORALITY AND INTEREST.

Two coflicting interests, the consumers and the gas companies, are just now setting up two conflicting principles of morality.

The interests of the gas companies are to rake in the largest profits possible. "Possibility" is "Infinity." Numerous are the devices of the company in pursuit of its interests, and still they come. The stock sells at more than 100 per cent. above par; the profits are a veritable flood-tide. The company is happy.

The interests of the consumer are exactly the opposite. While the company would charge all that the consumer will bear, the consumer would pay as little as the company will bear. The consumer can not get gas too cheap. The less he pays, all the more has he got to devote to other purposes. The consumer's interests are cheap gas.

Such are the two interests. They are exact opposites—likewise opposites are the moral principles projected by the two.

The "morality" of the company is the creation of a wealthy set, a set with wealth enough to swap boys and girls with equally wealthy sets, in matrimonial alliance; a set wealthy enough to be able to promote the architecture of summer villas and winter residences; a set wealthy enough to encourage inventions in navigation so as to turn rocky ships into steady-paced floating hotels; a set wealthy enough to improve refinements of ease-and-comfort; a set wealthy enough to be above sweating and thereby able to contrast their polished demeanor and manners with the demeanor and manners of the "unwashed." In short a set, master of sufficient wealth, to be able to master the working class, and whose device is "property is holy."

As against this "morality," there is projected by the interests of the consumer a "morality" which culminates in the plump denial of the culminating principle of the company. The consumer's morality amounts to saying "property is not holy." The consumer is a "confiscator."

Morality adjusts itself to interests. It is so whether the issue is the price of gas, or the price of the Czar's crown.

GLEANINGS FROM CONGRESS—TRUST-BUSTING.

A curious song could be put to a weird tune, the words being furnished by running passages from the debates in the late Congress. The refrain of the song would run something like this: "Trust-busting, 'tis not what 'twas cracked up to be!"

No sooner was the Packers' Trust attacked by the representatives of one set of interests, than the representatives of the "farming interests" set up a howl, and those of the cattle raisers of Texas grew hot in the collar; no sooner was the Tobacco Trust gone for by the representatives of the "independent dealers," than the representatives of the Kentucky, the Virginia and the Connecticut raisers of leaf-tobacco bucked; no sooner was a lance shied at the Sugar Trust by the representatives of the "consumers," than the representatives of the glucose interests uttered a snarl; no sooner was a slur thrown at the coal mine barons when the represenatives of the railroad kings rattled their swords;no sooner did the representatives of "independent copper mines" insinuate something against the Oil Trust, than the representatives of the Canning or Tin Trust declared they would "play no longer"; no sooner did the representatives of the "public" produce figures concerning the Express Trust, than the representatives of the large department stores snorted uneasily. In short, no Trust could be grabbed without somehow or other sufficient "interests" feeling the grip and withdrawing support.

What happened in the exalted halls of the National Legislature, raised though it is, or claims to be, above the petty considerations of the struggling, sweating, straining herd below, is identically what happened in Chicago about eight years ago when the small retail dealers foregathered in order to draw up an indictment of the "department stores." So long as it was all declamation, the representatives of the small firms in convention assembled were like cooing doves; generalities uttered by each against the Octopus touched a fibre in the hearts of all that made them vibrate as one. So soon, however, as the business of specifying what articles should not be dealt in by stores of certain goods, then the trouble began to brew. Grocers would not consent to the demand of tobacco dealers not to handle smokers' wares; tobacconists would not consent to the demand of jewelers not to handle silver and other utensils for keeping matches and cigars; jewelers would not consent to the demand of notion-store keepers not to handle fishing tackle; notion-store keepers would not consent to the demand of grocers not to handle nail and tooth brushes—and so on in a vicious circle. The trouble grew to a gale, the gale to a hurricane, until the convention of busters, and not the Trust, was busted.

Talk as some folks may about "one thing at a time," the facts in the case shout the declaration: "One thing at a time" means "never"! The stage of revolution has set in. Revolutions are not born peace-meal anymore than children: They are born, like children, all at once—head foremost.

SMOKED OUT OF ITS HOLE.

The tri-State Labor demonstration arranged to take place in Newcastle, Pa., on "Labor Day" under the auspices of the Industrial Workers of the World, bids fair to be more than a flash in the pan. It bids fair to prove an unerring shot, a shot that hits the vitals of the combined powers that ride to-day upon the back of the Working Class. It bids, accordingly, fair to go far towards clarifying the vision of the wage slave masses of the land by enabling them to detect the nature of the combine that oppresses them.

In the struggle, at present going on in the land, for organizing and drilling the Working Class, a certain cry has gone up intended and well calculated to confuse the masses. The cry is that the I. W. W. is a Union-wrecking scheme concocted in the interests of the capitalist class. That cry has gone up from the camp of craft Unionism. The proof of the pudding ever lies in the eating. If the I. W. W. is a "Union-wrecking scheme in the interest of the capitalist class," then the spectacle should be seen of fraternal relations between the I. W. W. and the capitalist press, and, at the same time, the reverse of fraternal relations between that same capitalist press and craft or A. F. of L. Unionism. The eating of the pudding has suggested the opposite tale from the time the I. W. W. was launched. It was, however, left to the approaching New Castle monster Labor demonstration to smoke the scrawny coyote of the truth in the case out of the hole in which it has kept itself more or less concealed.

The New Castle "City News" of the 9th instant has the following article with flaming headlines:

> HANFORD TO BE AT YOUNGSTOWN.
>
> Labor-Day Committee Made Master Stroke in Securing Him as an Attraction.
>
> Ben Hanford, one of the greatest Socialistic leaders in the country has been engaged to speak at Youngstown Labor day, and will speak from the same platform as Samuel Gompers and other noted labor leaders. In securing Hanford for that place the committee having the Youngstown celebration in charge has aimed a bodyblow at the celebration to be held here by the I. W. W. Mr. Hanford is one of the greatest men in the Socialist party and ran for vice president of the United States on the same ticket with Eugene V. Debs, the great Socialist.
>
> Ben Hanford is one of the most noted workers in the Socialist party. In a recent issue of the Labor Advocate of Youngstown, he went after some of the leaders in the I. W. W. and roasted them unmercifully. Even J. W. Slayton of this city, did not escape notice and he was roasted to a nice dark brown.

The coyote is out of its hole—wild, sputtering, running for life.

The New Castle "City News" is a capitalist paper that never has neglected an opportunity to deride the efforts of the wage slave for emancipation, or to applaud the hitherto successful efforts of the capitalist to club, bayonet and shoot the wage slave into subjection. The New Castle tri-State Labor demonstration was successfully arranged in the teeth of the machinations of the craft Union leaders. According to craft Union claims, the I. W. W. is a Union-wercking scheme in the interest of the capitalist. If this were so, then the least that such a blood-thirsty capitalist paper as the New Castle "City News" would have done would have been to lie low, and chuckle quietly. It is otherwise. "You hit my dog you hit me." The shot fired at craft Unionism, by the arrangement of the New Castle Labor demonstration, hit the dog so well that his master also is yelling. Nor is it the yell of the master only that denotes the relationship between master and dog in this case. The readiness of the dog to run under the shelter of the master's shed tells the story over again.

Like master like man, like man like master. A Hanford, whose typographical Union in this city has just refused to stand by the demands of the stereotypers, pressmen, engineers and firemen in the "New York Tribune" building, and by thus leaving them in the lurch left them at the mercy of the capitalist; a Hanford, whose voice never is raised in his Union against the habitual scabbery that it practices upon other, and even closely kindred trades, as has happened again and yet again in this and other cities; a Hanford, whose revolutionariness consists in revolutionary wild TALK, but never in revolutionary ORGANIZATION, on the contrary always against it; a Hanford, in short, who correctly supplements his craft Unionism with pure and simple political Socialism;—such a specimen, of course, deserves the interested, however absurd, praises showered upon him by such a paper as the New Castle "City News"; and vice versa the New Castle "City News" is the natural haven for such a specimen to take shelter in.

Fain, we know full well, would the capitalist class and Gompers-Belmont Unionism conceal the intimacy of their relations. The compulsion they are put under by the I. W. W. to betray themselves is a trusty gauge of I. W. W. excellence. The Youngstown "bodyblow," that the "City News" talks so jubilantly about, will prove no more a bodyblow than the bark of a dog at the moon. On the contrary, if the shadow cast ahead of itself by the New Castle demonstration can produce such demoralization in the camp of the capitalists and of their bulwark of craft Unionism, as is evidenced by the New Castle "City News's" article, it may confidently be expected that the demonstration itself will prove a long step towards putting both out of business.

"THE SOCIALISTIC FALLACY."

The New York "Evening Sun" of the 8th instant is wroth at the Socialist language of William D. Haywood's letter of acceptance as candidate for Governor of Colorado. Why, Socialism is a fallacy, says the "Evening Sun," and proceeds to prove its opinion with the allegation that "the whole Socialist scheme is as old as man," that "there was a time when all the means of production and distribution were owned operated, controlled and supervised by the working class," but that such is the "inherent weakness of the scheme" that it was overturned.

That Socialism could not possibly be "as old as man" everybody who knows what he is talking about is well aware of. That all thought of a "working class" is a mere absurdity where there is no "idle class," and that consequently, such a statement as that there was a time when the WORKING CLASS owned and operated, controlled and supervised all the means of production and distribution, is just so much nonsense—that also is no secret. Nevertheless, for the sake of the argument, let it be granted that Socialism was once in practice. Does it follow from that, and from its not being in practice now that the scheme is "inherently weak" and never to be thought of again?

There was a time, "as old as man," when every adult—men and women—voted for the administration. That "scheme" was presently discontinued and remained in abeyance centuries untold. Did that mark the scheme "inherently weak," and "settle" its re-establishment?— History thunders, No!

There was a time, "as old as man," when democracy was the established "scheme." The "scheme" was presently discontinued, and in many a nation is still "out of date," kings and autocrats "by the grace of God" having sprung up. Did that mark democracy "inherently weak" and "settle" its re-establishment?—History thunders, No!

But why multiply examples? The one-time existence of a "scheme" and its subsequent discontinuance is no argument against the "scheme" itself. On the contrary, it may be a powerful argument against the conditions that compelled its discontinuance. As the dove that Noah sent forth from the ark, finding no rest for the sole of her foot returned unto him into the ark, so likewise many a social aspiration of the human race, having been sent forth from the ark of the human heart, found no rest for the sole of its foot and returned, but never to take flight no more. So soon as conditions ripen, the dove of the aspiration wings her flight anew into the open, and builds her nest, and lays her eggs, and produces a vast brood. It is so with that human aspiration which the superficial name "Socialism," but which is simply the painting of the human heart after human social "schemes." Under material conditions that deprived the sole of the aspiration's foot from a place on which to rest, the aspiration sank out of sight. In the measure, however, in which the material conditions began to furnish the solid ground for the sole of the aspiration's foot, in that measure did it begin to shape itself as modern Socialism, a Movement so mighty that it shatters and scatters to the winds the fallacious arguments breathed against it.

HOW TO JOIN THE SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY.

All persons desiring to attach themselves to the Socialist Labor Party, either by the formation of a local organization known as a "Section," or by joining as members at large, may proceed as follows:

1. Seven or more persons may form a "Section," provided they subscribe to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P., belong to no other political party and are not officers of a pure and simple trade of labor organization.

2. Isolated persons, unable to find six others to join with them in organizing a "Section," but desiring to become members, may do so by becoming members at large upon signing an application card, subscribing thereon to the platform and constitution of the S. L. P. and answering other questions on said application card.

For application blanks to be used in the formation of "Sections" and for application cards for the use of individual members as well as all other information apply to the undersigned.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem., 2-6 New Reade Street, New York (P. O. Box 1576).

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Weekly People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Daily People, 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	$3.50
Arbetaren (Swedish Weekly) 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	1.50
Der Arbeiter (Jewish Weekly), 2-6 New Reade st., N. Y., per year	.50
Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung (German Weekly), 193 Columbus st., Cleveland, O., per year	1.00
Nepakarat (Hungarian Weekly), 714 East 9th st., N. Y., per year	1.80
Ragione Nuova (Italian Monthly), 22 Bond st., Providence, R. I., per year	.25

He who comes in contact with workingmen reading either of these languages should not fail to call attention to these papers and endeavor to secure subscriptions. Sample copies will be sent upon request. Address each paper as per address given above, and not as often the case, to the Labor News.

Frank Bohn, National Secretary, pro tem., 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

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"IMPOSSIBILISM" FOR FAIR

And now comes Mr. Victor L. Berger of the whole State of Wisconsin, and, with an article in his "Social Democratic Herald" against "Impossibilism," seeks to triturate the principle of Socialist Labor politics. Socialist Labor politics condemns the A. F. of L. as a body that cripples the mental and physical activity of the Working Class, and thereby incapacitates the Working Class to fulfill its revolutionary mission. Socialist Labor politics applauds the I. W. W. as a body that will drill the Working Class for the performance of its mission. Other people may have the capitalist for their target; the "bete noire" of Mr. Berger is the "Impossibilist." Mr. Berger pronounces Socialist Labor politics "Impossibilism," his servility to the A. F. of L. "Possibilism." The method of the gentleman's proof of his case does his argument injustice. A double column, full page long swarm of words, rather beclouds the two points that he makes; it blurs them. Reserving for next week the consideration of one of the two points, we shall here take up the other. That point is that the "moral, physical and intellectual strengthening of the proletariat" is a pre-requisite for the success of Socialism—consequently Socialist Labor politics is "Impossibilism," servility to the A. F. of L. is "Possibilism."

As usual with the pure and simple political Socialist, or his double the A. F. of L.-ite, the point and conclusion begs the question. It consists in assuming for granted the very thing that is disputed, and then drawing a conclusion therefrom.

Undoubtedly the moral, physical and intellectual strengthening of the proletariat is a pre-requisite for Socialist success. The thing in dispute is whether the A. F. of L. or the I. W. W. will effect that pre-requisite for the success of Socialism that consists in the "moral, physical and intellectual strengthening of the proletariat." Socialist Labor politics holds that, so far from strengthening, the A. F. of L. weakens the pre-requisites for Socialist success, the pure and simple political Socialist as stoutly holds the contrary. The dispute turns upon facts.

In the city of New York, these very days, Typographical Union No. 6 left in the lurch the stereotypers, pressmen, firemen, etc.,—all affiliated with it in the A. F. of L.—who aimed to strike for better conditions in the Tribune Building; and the Union did so, not as a matter of whim, OR AS AN EXCEPTION, BUT AS AN A. F. OF L. RULE AND UPON A. F. OF L. PRINCIPLE.—Does that contribute to strengthen the moral, physical and intellectual powers of the proletariat?

In the city of Chicago, last year, the firemen, engineers, clerks and rafts of other Union men, all affiliated with the teamsters Union in the A. F. of L., left the Union in the lurch to fight its battle single-handed, and thus scabbed upon it and helped its destruction; and they did so, not as a matter of whim, or as an exception, but AS AN A. F. OF L. RULE AND UPON A. F. OF L. PRINCIPLE.—Did that contribute to strengthen the moral, physical and intellectual powers of the proletariat?

In the city of Boston in the spring of this year the Local of the International Cigarmakers' Union presented to the Employers' Association an improved bill of prices. Mr. Strasser of the A. F. of L. and a dummy were appointed by the Chicago headquarters of the Union "arbitrators" in the dispute. They "arbitrated" by siding with the employers, insulting the men, and doing all they could to interfere with the success of the strike; and they did so, not as a matter of whim, or as an exception, but UPON THE SAME PRINCIPLE AND RULE THAT CRAFT UNION LEADERS ARE SEEN TO PROCEED GENERALLY; as they proceeded this week in the trainmen and switchmen's strike on the New York, New Haven & Hartford road, as they proceeded in the subway strike in this city last year, as they proceeded in the trolleymen's strike in Albany five years ago, as they have proceeded with sickening uniformity in almost every instance where the employer has them well in hand.—Does that contribute to strengthen the moral, physical and intellectual powers of the proletariat?

In the coal regions of Pennsylvania, four years ago, the anthracite miners were on strike for living, human conditions. A coal famine threatened the land. The popular sentiment was on the side of the men. Baer and his fellow magnates were in a pickle. The threatened sympathetic strike of the bituminous miners brought victory within the reach of the anthracite men. What averted the victory of Labor and the defeat of Capital? Mr. Mitchell's order that the bituminous men remain at work. And he did so, not as a matter of whim, or as an exception, but AS AN A. F. OF L. RULE, AND UPON A. F. OF L. PRINCIPLE.—How much did that contribute to strengthen the moral, physical and intellectual powers of the proletariat?

A. F. of L. organizers roam over the land fomenting race hatred by doping the workingman with anti-immigration dope, thereby misleading him touching the capitalist's interests and throwing dust in his eyes upon the actual internationality of capitalism; and Mr. Gompers himself, travels through the country, and, like a mystic holds up to the workingman, to the workingman lashed by hunger into signing contracts,—holds up to them the "Sacredness of Contracts"; and he and they do so, not as a matter of whim, or as an exception, but AS AN A. F. OF L. RULE, AND UPON A. F. OF L. PRINCIPLE.—Does that contribute to the mental vigor of the proletariat?

Tobin, Sieverman, and John C. Chase the labor lieutenants of Gompers, make contracts with shoe manufacturers not to organize the shops of competing firms; and this practice is indulged in, not as a whim or an exception, but AS AN A. F. OF L. RULE, AND UPON A. F. OF L. PRINCIPLE.—Does the rupturing of the working class contribute to their physical, mental and moral vigor?

The series could be continued indefinitely. Let us reach the climax. The A. F. of L. is affiliated with Belmont's Civic Federation. The affiliation symbolizes the "brotherhood of Capital and Labor," and the A. F. of L. trade journals, like so many vaccinators' lancets, inoculate the rank and file with the poisonous virus.—Does that help to invigorate the intellect of the proletariat?

Whether morally, physically, or mentally considered—as told by the ever lowering standard of the worker's life and his generally deep ignorance touching his class—what the A. F. of L. does is to incite, promote, nourish and cultivate just the reverse of the qualities that, indeed, are pre-requisites for the success of Socialism. Nor is this a secret. Well has the A. F. of L., together with its kindred Unions been designated by the "Wall Street Journal" as the principal bulwark of capitalism in the land; and, inversely, loud and furious has the yell resounded from the identical camp against the I. W. W.

The capitalist looks down sneeringly at the Socialist, and, like a drunkard staggering in his vomit, pronounces Socialism a "Utopia," thus begging the question, as if the stability of capitalism, the possibility of a pryamid standing firmly on its apex, were not a scatter-brained Utopia, or Impossibility. The pure and simple political Socialist, the bastard offspring of capitalist intellectuality, echoes by adapting the twaddle. In turn begging the question and, in turn, like a drunkard, staggering in his particular vomit, he pronounces Socialist Labor politics "Impossibilism," as if the expectation of encompassing, through Belmont-Gompers A. F. of Hellism, the "moral, physical and intellectual strengthening of the proletariat," necessary for the overthrow of the despotism of Capital, were not the most scatter-brained Impossilism, or Utopia.

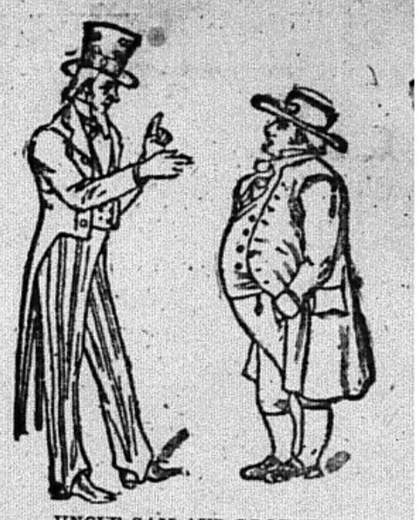
In his address before the Chatauqua Society Secretary of the Navy Bonaparte stepped upon a path that leads straight to the thumbscrew, the rack, and the pyre. He wants "Anarchists" who make seditious speeches imprisoned and whipped." When, in the dark ages of this country and of Europe, a man did not suit the pockets and superstitions of the old Bonapartes, he was imprisoned, whipped, thumbscrewed, racked and burned. The pretext then was "blasphemy." The pretext with the modern Bonapartes is "Anarchy."

Did Col. Sternbockfermor, who ordered twenty-seven lashes to be administered to a girl who made a laughing remark at the Czar's soldiers, take the hint from Secretary Bonaparte that "users of seditious language" be whipped; or did the Secretary take the hint from the Sternbockfermors?

There is growing apprehension in the ranks of the Republican, the Democratic and the Socialist party in this State. Hearst is looming up ever more sweepingly and threatens to deprive them all of the only thing they have—votes.

The New York "Times" has made a discovery. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company is justified to violate the law because Judge Gaynor's decision is not final. Scratch a capitalist and you have an Anarchist.

Prof. Green Goods, known sometimes as Prof. George Gunton, the paid man of the Standard Oil Trust and of the Vanderbilt lines to preach dope to the workingmen, has caught the infection of his paymaster. He figures in a divorce suit, wife No. 1 having applied for and obtained an absolute divorce from him.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—To me it is clear that the Socialists have no logic in them. How they do contradict themselves! Any man of average intelligence could see that.

UNCLE SAM—I wish you would aid me with your intelligence, because I don't see the contradictions you speak of.

B. J.—Don't Socialists claim that the wages of the worker represent the market price of labor?

U. S.—Yes.

B. J.—And don't they say that this cheapening of the price of labor comes from the cheaper price of the things needed to produce labor-power?

U. S.—Yes. I see no contradiction in this.

B. J.—Neither do I. That's all right. But I claim that it is illogical, after one has said all this to claim that, therefore, the workingman shall have all the wealth. I call it illogical to say first that the price of labor is going down and then claim that the reward of labor should go up.

U. S.—The logic of that is all right, the trouble is with you, that you don't understand all you say.

B. J.—I don't?

U. S.—No. The price of labor declines where labor is a merchandise. Under the capitalist system labor is not clad with the attributes of humanity; it is simply a merchandise. If your finger is in the fire what happens?

B. J.—It burns.

U. S.—And if you leave it there it will burn to nothing, eh?

B. J.—Guess so.

U. S.—It is illogical to say that because your finger will burn to nothing in a flame, therefore it is illogical for you to want to keep your whole finger?

B. J.—No; that would not be illogical.

U. S.—No more is it illogical for the working class, who, in the flame of capitalism will be consumed, to want to pull out and keep whole.

B. J.—How?

U. S.—When the Socialists say that just because the price of labor is bound to decline, therefore the worker must keep all he produces, it is just like saying that just because under the capitalist system labor is a merchandise, labor must pull out or destroy the capitalist system, cease to be a merchandise, and become human and enjoy all that men is entitled to. Is that gun spiked?

B. J. remains silent.

U. S.—Having ripped you on that side I'll rip you up on another side.

B. J.—But one side will do.

U. S.—No; when a fellow knows he knows as little as you do on these things and yet he will impertinently shoot off his mouth he must be thoroughly thrashed. So here goes. The worker does some kind of work—in fact, he does it all; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—The capitalist class does no manner of work; so or not so?

B. J.—'Tis so.

U. S.—It follows that, even though actually the services of the working class were becoming less valuable, the working class is entitled to the whole of the wealth because it does the work, while the capitalist class now renders no services whatever, and consequently it is wholly a valueless class. Now, go to bed, Jonathan.

The regulation performance was gone through at the New Haven railroad yards. The switchmen, 260 in number, struck for better conditions. Thereupon the Second Grand Vice-President, together with other superlative officers of the Union, met, "investigated," declared that "the strike was both illegal and unwarranted," and caused a peremptory order to issue from the National Union ordering the men back to work and threatening to fill their places in case of disobedience. Thus again craft Union leadership approves itself the labor-lieutenantship of the employer, and the craft Union a weapon against the working class in general and even the membership of the Union itself in particular.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

THE BEST WAY.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—We believe the best way to help Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone is to help the agitation of the S. L. P., because the speakers on the road all through the country are doing a good deal to enlighten the working people, that is why we send to you $1 for the General Agitation Fund, and $1 for the Press Operating Fund. Are we right in our belief?

Subscriber.

Franklin Co., Indiana, August 14.

COPY OF WEEKLY PAPER WANTED.

To the Daily and Weekly People Comrades—I am told that, some time in June, Mr. J. A. Wayland, of the "Appeal to Reason," in reply to a query as to what he proposed to do in the matter of Industrial Unionism as expressed in the I. W. W., declared that he would be guided by the wishes of the suscribers to his paper; that at present he was neutral and non-committal; the majority of his readers being that way.

I would be greatly pleased and obliged if some reader of the S. L. P. press having a copy of the "Appeal" containing the item referred to, would forward it at once to the undersigned.

Fraternally,
H. J. Brimble.

407 Deibert st., Florence, Col., August 14.

FOR STATE AGITATION.

To the Daily and Weekly People—I see the State Agitation Fund for some weeks has been very small. Please put me on the list. I will send one dollar per week. I hope the comrades will take part in this matter.

Fraternally,
K. Georgevitch.

Schenectady, N. Y., August 8.

CHANGES IN I. W. W.

To the Daily and Weekly People—The Cincinnati letter recommending changes in the I. W. W. laws, is not only timely, but a very important step and ought to be adopted in its entirety. I believe it to be a practical forward move to prevent abuse or corruption in future. We, the I. W. W., have been fortunate in having loyal officers in charge of the General Office. They have fulfilled it ably and honestly. They have endeavored and succeeded in building up the I. W. W. But it is the future we must guard, against able tongued schemers. So we have to frame the laws so that neglect of duty may be overcome and designing officials removed with the least resistance, if found unworthy, and yet the innocent is fully protected by the same safe guard.

Yours for progress,
John Lindgren.

Brooklyn, N. Y., August 14.

BIOGRAPHIC.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—One day last week, I saw in the columns of the People an editorial answer to one Frank Urbansky, of this place. This put me in mind of an occurence in this city in February, 1905.

Some of the alte genossen, belonging to the 11th ward local of the party of many names and more principles, fired by some latent spark of revolutionary sentiment, concluded to hold a public meting at their headquarters. The next thing was to find a speaker adequate to the accasion. They cast about them—one after another of their German speakers was rejected because his ideas were not revolutionary enough to suit the newly discovered flame. Krafft would not do, he was too much like a "priester." Dolinsky, Modest and others met a like fate. Of course a "verdamter "De Leonite" was not to be thought of. They might be revolutionary enough but what would Schuter or Jonasleben of the Volks Zeitung say?

But a revolutionary they must have—happy thought—John Most—he was no De Leonite, he was revolutionary—he would fill the bill—he was engaged. Hand bills were distributed, everything looked lovely; then, like a clap of thunder came the thought—if Most should speak we might lose votes. This would not do, so what next? Most is engaged; Most would certainly speak. It would not do to recall the engagement. Something must be did and—did at once. A committee was appointed to see the great friends of Socialism—the police—aye the police, Gillar and—tell it not in Gath—whisper it not in the streets of Ascalon—Urbansky was chosen to do the work because he could English sprechen—and the meeting was broken up by the police. The genossen suffered no obloquy. They thought they had covered their tracks—and openly in secret denounced their friends.

Geo. P. Herrschaft.

Jersey City, August 12.

FRISCO "RELIEF" AFTERMATH.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Enclosed find 25 cents for which send me the Weekly People as long as this amount calls for. I belong to the earthquake local 173, Industrial Workers of the World of San Francisco, and have not yet been rehabilitated, as they call it. I am out in the woods now, where there is no opportunity to see any bona fide labor literature, and so I subscribe to The People. As I have no way of telling how long I may be permitted to stay here, I do not send more, for it is just as easy to renew subscription as to have address changed.

I was living in a refugee camp at the Presidio San Francisco for a while, as long as I could stand the annoyances and chicannery to which the unfortunate people were subjected, under the guise of "relief measures." The Frisco bourgeois imported a "scientifically trained" man for such purposes, the Rev. Devine of New York. The "science" consisted in making the people so disgusted, through disappointment and a system of waiting for orders and standing in line for days, to find out that rules had been changed and you had to see some other person in authority to get what you did not want and did not get what you wanted, that anybody with a shadow of self-respect would "hike" out and take chances of finding a better place. Through such methods they reduced the bread line and clothes line.

But it was worth the hardships, one had to go through to watch the frantic efforts of the class in power, to bring things back to a profit basis from a temporary charity and brotherly love base. The store keepers, whose business places had not been destroyed, could not sell anything as long as things were distributed free, and so they raised the cry of "abuse of bread line," "repeaters," "undesirable elements." And so there were the conflicting interests raging and people were unable to explain why the good intentions of the country at large had to be nullified and minimized, if the surviving taxpayers at home were not to be discriminated against. To a man who understands the workings of the profit system, all these phenomena were perfectly easy to see through, but the rank and file vociferated and bellowed about "graft" and "steals" and they passed resolutions and condemnations, and could not comprehend the attitude of erstwhile respectable citizens.

In the meantime, the dailies are full of praise for "the indomitable energy" and "matchless self confidence" of the commercial and industrial elements. When a man knows what was in store for these elements, in case they failed to get back into the saddle, he has nothing but a cynical smile for such journalistic bouquets. At any rate I did not know whether I was regarded as an "undesirable element" or a "deserving poor," but I found it advisable to give the city a wide berth.

With greetings I remain yours for the proletarian revolution,

O. Escherich.

Mendocino Co., California, August 5.

THE "SHARE OF LABOR."

To the Daily and Weekly People.—In to-day's issue, the Daily People, under the heading, "Knows What's What," reproduces the reply given by "J. G. K.," to his opponents, "Business Man," in "The Sun." From this reproduction we see that "J. G. K." takes, in support of his contention, the figures given by his opponent, "Business Man," and figures out as follows:—

Capital invested,	$9,846,628,564.
Number of wage earners,	5,321,389.
Total wages paid,	2,330,587,010.
Cost of materials,	7,360,993,418.
Value of products,	13,039,279,566.

Dividing the value of the product, $13,039,279,566, by the number of wage earners, 5,321,389, he gets the value produced by each wage earner per capita, or the amount of $2,450. Again dividing the sum of wages paid, $2,330,587,010 by the number of wage earners, 5,321,389, he gets $436 received by each wage worker per capita in wages. Comparing the huge number of values produced by each worker with the wages received by the same, it follows that, according to the given figures, that the wage slave gets only 17.8 per cent. of his product.

Now, I do not contend that the wage earner is exploited to a less or a greater degree. What I want to say is that such a manner of handling figures it at least ridiculous, if not hazardous. "J. G. K." forgets or ignores the fact that in the $13,039,279,566 of value produced is included $7,360,993,418, the value of materials. Deducting the last number from the first we have left $5,778,266,148. It is the amount of value added by the wage earners to the value of materials.

Now again, taking off from $5,778,266,148 the number paid in wages, or $2,330,587,610, we have left a neat profit, or surplus value, of $3,447,679,138, a tremendous big number, which sets every intelligent wage slave thinking.

The capitalist class gets for its not doing anything more than the working class for its hard labor. Comparing the sum of value produced, after deducting the cost of materials, or $5,778,26,148 with the sum of $2,330,587,010 paid in wages, we see, according to these figures, that the wage earners get 40.5 per cent. of their total product, or, in other words, the wage earner gets less than half of his product, and that consequently, being rid of the capitalist class, he would be twice better off than he is now.

We know that the working class is robbed far more than these figures pretend to indicate. The above figures show only the share that the working class is robbed of by his employer. But of far more he is robbed by the small and big trader, whom he gets all his necessities from. Yet he is robbed by the landlord, as, in other words, he is robbed from right to left. But this fact is not an excuse for "J. G. K." to misuse figures, and so place himself in a very ridiculous position.

I think a socialist is fully enabled by using figures correctly to show how expensive it is for the working man to maintain the capitalist class, of whose affluence he is so often proud. It is altogether a bad pride. Yours for the Co-operative Commonwealth.

Alexander Raiser.

New York, August 14.

[Our correspondant's criticism of the the manner J. G. K. presents his figures is systematic and correct. It is, however, to be regretted that he only refers to the items of retail prices and rent in the cost of living. So carefully thought-out a presentation as he makes should have gone further and estimated these items, and also the item of deteriorated goods, What the working class really gets, after the capitalist and landlord class is through with it, is nearer to 17 per cent.—Ed. The People.]

A LETTER OF PROTEST.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The following letter of protest was drawn up at the last meeting of Industrial Typographical Union No. 244, on August 12, and ordered sent to the Miners' Magazine, the Industrial Worker, The People, and other papers for publication:

The Miners' Magazine, having in its issue of June 7, editorially advised its readers in Pennsylvania to vote for the candidates of the Socialist Party of that State, Industrial Typographical Union No. 244, I. W. W., enters its protest against such action on the part of said magazine for the following reasons:

(1). That the Miners' Magazine is the official organ of the Western Federation of Miners, the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World and should support politically only I. W. W. men running on an I. W. W. platform;

(2.) That the Pensylvania Socialist Party, at the convention which nominated these candidates, decided to be neutral in supporting either the American Federation of Labor (Capitalist Unionism) or the Industrial Workers of the World (Working Class Unionism), which was tacitly an endorsement of the former, as

(3.) Said Convention nominated a ticket composed of A. F. of L. men, with the exception of a farmer;

(4.) That a convention of workingmen was held in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, on May 30, 1906, which unqualifiedly endorsed the Industrial Workers of the World, and adopted a platform calling upon the workers to "take and hold that which they produce;"

(5.) That this (the Socialist Labor Party) convention expressed its endorsement by nominating a ticket composed entirely of I. W. W. members;

(6.) That the Miners' Magazine by advising its Pennsylvania readers to vote for candidates who uphold the A. F. of L., placed itself in the light of opposing I. W. W. men whose feet rest solidly on an I. W. W. platform.

Industrial Typographical Union No. 244, wishes to make it clear that its protest is not animated by partisanship or acrimony, but solely on the ground that, in its opinion, official organs of the Industrial Workers of the World should support only those political candidates who are I. W. W. men standing firmly on an I. W. W. platform.

Harry Liroff, Secretary.

New York, August 13.

A ZEALOUS CONVERT.

To the Daly and Weekly People:—"Every bad tendency will run its course and Socialism will survive. Then woe to the man whose selfish intrigues have for a moment delayed its progress or smirched its name."

Visitors passing through the Colorado State Prison at Canyon City, Col., in the year of 1901—2, noticed the above, (which at one time appeared on first page, upper left hand corner, of the Weekly People), pasted by molasses to the back of a match box, and then sewed to the front of the hat worn by Convict No. 5109. To this convict it meant everything indeed.

Before his conviction he was a small rancher in Colorado, and known by many as an honest, law abiding citizen. So much was his honesty feared by many of the larger ranchers who were anxious to call everything without a brand a "Maverick," that methods were decided upon to dispose of him.

At a roundup he insisted on having horses that belonged to his friend a shoemaker, bear the proper brand, and being authorized by this shoemaker (also a small stockman) to brand his stock for him, with the shoemaker's brand) proceeded to do so, whereupon an uproar was raised by a few of the larger stockmen, and revenge was their only motive. Realizing that this party would not become a thief like themselves they therefore felt quite uneasy.

Shortly afterward a barn took fire in some manner. Immediately the report went its rounds that it was fired by this party. He was pulled into court, tried by a purged jury, and convicted upon circumstantial evidence, and was sentenced to serve a term of from 2 to 5 years. Again were the Scales of Justice thrown to the four breezes and "Colorado Law and Order" administered.

Having spent all his small possessions in fighting the case, he finally became helpless, nothing could be done, serve he must behind prison bars, but his time therein was not spent in vain.

It was while there that the Weekly People met his eyes. Impressed by the truthfulness of the above lines, he became a student of Socialist principles; later an advocate, and to-day a champion for its cause.

After leaving prison, he no longer became an exploiter, but engaged as a miner, and thereby became one of the exploited.

Thus he drifted from camp to camp always eager to advocate the workers' cause, and while working on an irrigation ditch, last winter, some 35 miles from Phoenix, across the desert, he learned of the call for a meeting to perfect the organization of the Industrial Workers of the World there, whereupon, he, with another companion, who had decided to foot it, arrived at Phoenix ful of life and enthusiasm.

In spite of old age and bad eyesight, he took an active part and assisted in such a way as only a revolutionist can.

Well may he look back with pride to the might he has given, in assisting the workers in organizing to overthrow the yoke of capitalist injustice, and industrial slavery, and thereby hasten the day of the inauguration of Socialism and Industrial Freedom.

E. F. Renner.

Globe, Ariz., August 1.

HE SEES THE MOTE IN OTHER'S EYES.

Kalamazoo, Mich., August 15th, 1906.

Mr. Daniel De Leon,
Editor of "The People,"

Dear Sir and Comrade,

Zeal is a commendable faculty, but, when, indulged in to excess it is liable to produce mental strabismus.

As a subscriber and reader of the "Weekly People," I often come across some very far fetched insinuations and splenetic tirades against the Socialist Party and its members. Of course, this must be taken as a matter of fact and inevitable, because rival political parties are not mutual admiration societies, but invariably and necessarilly antagonistic organizations, and besides, it seems to be conceded that everything is fair in love war and politics. But it seems to me that when misrepresentation and prejudice is resorted to, which is liable of creating ill feeling, strife and division in the ranks of the working class, particularly at this time so pregnant with portentous developments, by either of said rival parties in order to weaken the other; that such methods should be frowned upon by all Socialists, regardless of party affiliations.

I notice in the "Weekly People" of July 28th a report of the S. L. P. State convention held at Detroit, Mich. and I also notice that the S. L. P. of Michigan does not desire unity with the S. P. of Michigan because forsooth! this last party is a "Capitalist Party!" Now, I am not much of a Marxian student, but this little I do know, I know that Capitalism is an organization pledged—aye—forced to maintain and perpetuate the wage system in order to exploit the wage workers, while Socialism is a movement in process of organization pledged—aye—forced to abolish the wage system in order that the workers may reap the benefit of collective industrial effort.

There are large numbers of wage slaves and a few capitalists in the capitalist parties. There is quite a number of wage workers and possibly a few small capitalists and some intellectuals in the Socialist Party. Does that make the Socialist movement of Michigan or anywhere else a Capitalist Party?

How is the policy of a political party determined? by the color, creed, race or caste of its personnel, or by the principles on which this personnel stand, as expressed in its platforms and resolutions?

I will quote from "Uncle Sam" in the "People of Aug. 4th, 1906:

"The question is not whether certain Socialist leaders, such as Lafargue, Bebel, Ferri and others are of the proletariat or not. The question is whether the doctrines these men preach are proletarian or capitalistic doctrines. They preach proletarian doctrines and that places them and their movement fully on the side of the proletariat."

Again: "The character of a class movement depends upon the principles it stands on."

For the information of those not inflicted with mental strabismus, I wish to state that the following resolutions were adopted at the S. P. State convention held in Grand Rapids, Mich., on July 4th, 1906 to be submitted at the next S. P. National Convention, (as space forbids, I wish simly to state the gist of same).

1st, That the Party own its Press.

2nd, That any support or endorsement given to the A. F. of L. be withdrawn, of course, provided that such support, etc. exist officially or otherwise.

3rd, That unity be brought about between the S. L. P. and the S. P.

4th, That we endorse the form and principle of Industrial Unionism as advocated by the I. W. W.

Now let us sum up.

The character of a class movement depends upon the principles on which it stands.

The Socialist Party of Michigan is made up of a majority of wage workers, a few farmers and members of the so-called middle class. Its platform is revolutionary inasmuch that it states that we desire to abolish Capitalism and establish Socialism.

It stands for the working class and recognizes Industrial Unionism as adopted by the I. W. W., as superior to craft unionism, and in line with Socialist philosophy. It stands for Unity in the Socialist political field. It stands for collective, or Party ownership of the Press. If a Party standing on above principles is a Capitalist party and if any one can demonstrate to me that it is such, I will send him a Daguerreotype of Rabelais' grin ,or the remnants of Diogenes lantern!

In conclusion I desire to answer the insinuation captioned "Why such friendliness?" which I saw in the "People" of August 4th. The friendliness between the Mayor (Thompson) and ruling powers of Kalamazoo and the Socialist local is so great that after denying us the right of free speech at a street corner, on us persisting in holding a meeting at said corner in spite of the refusal of a permit; the police were so friendly that they arrested Comrade Guy Lockwood, who opened the meeting, and caged him up for the night! And the result of all this friendliness is that his(or rather our) trial takes place sometime this month and if we lose in the Police Court we shall carry it up to the Circuit. Talk about friendliness—Shades of Castor and Pollux!

Hoping that you will find a little space in the "Weekly People" for this communication, I remain,

Wm. L. Benessi.

LAWRENCE BOLAND.

Troy, August 13.—Comrade Lawrence A. Boland has joined "the great majority." His death occurred at his residence in Sandlake, seven miles from Troy, where he had moved after returning from the sanitarium at Trudeau in the Adirondacks. Boland had been ill for eighteen months with consumption. He was a native of Troy and had resided here all his life until about a year ago when he removed to Sandlake, believing that it might be of benefit to him. He was about forty-one years of age and was an expert machinist and for a number of years had been employed in the Watervliet arsenal. He was an excellent workman. He is survived by his wife, who was Miss Caroline Merritt, his parents, three brothers, William, Charles P. and Joseph Boland, and two sisters, Mrs. John Hyland and Mrs. P. H. Kelly, all of this city.

Boland's death occurred Thursday, August 9th, at about 9 p. m. He passed out as peaceful as a child going to sleep, after months of terrible suffering.

Boland, when in health, was one of the most active workers of Section Troy, Socialist Labor Party, and its honored nominee for State, county and municipal offices at every election from his first connection with the party, which was early in the 90's. He was largely instrumental in keeping the Section together during the various confusion periods—Kangaroo, Pierce Lampoon, etc.; and took a prominent part in the National Convention of 1904. His funeral was from his late home in Sandlake and was largely attended. The pall bearers were Comrades Burnam, Smith, and Dorney of he S. L. P. and five others. He was interred in his own lot in the Sandlake Cemetery. Following a request made by Boland to his wife, Comrade Victor Smith delivered a short address in which, Boland's sterling qualities of manhood, and his conception of the class struggle, together with his earnest work for the Socialist Labor Party were mentioned.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

J. J., JERSEY CITY, N. J.—What would prevent a man, under Socialism from using his savings to hire others to work for him, and not work himself? That question is answered in full in the editorial "Father Poland's Discovery," Daily People, August 11, Weekly August 18. What would prevent him is the freedom of opportunity that all citizens will enjoy to work for themselves. Would they be willing, under such circumstances to work for another and be plundered? Read the article "Father Poland's Discovery."

D. I. J., CHICAGO, ILL.—It is not fair to the Single Tax to judge it solely by its method—the tax method of land values to overthrow poverty. The Single Tax aims at opening the land to the workers. The trouble with the Single Tax is that it is an error within an error. The outer error is the belief that the Social Question is a Question of taxation;the inner eror is the belief that the taxation of land values would free the land to the proletariat. This is an error that proceeds from the Single Taxer's blindness to the social significance of Capital. What might have happened, had society started with the Single Tax we know not. But Capital once developed, the Single Tax would free land for capitalists only. None other could reach it. Capital is a growth that stands between man and natural opportunities.

D. M. C., FORT WORTH, TEX.—The article against Socialism in the "Fort Worth Star" is but a condensation of the article in the "Wall Street Journal" entitled "Forces Against Socialism." That article you will have found answered in the Weekly People of the 11th of this month.

A. D., ST. LOUIS, MO.—If Mr. G. A. Hoehn of the S. P., were to talk about "International Socialism" in his German home, the Socialists there would soon adapt to him their saying about oxen, and tell him that he knows about International Socialism as much as the ox does about potato-salad.

"READER," INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Read the second of "The Two Pages from Roman History." A passage occurs there alluding to Mr. Adolf Strasser as "a notorious labor leader to whom the cigar manufacturers of America owe no slight debt of gratitude." That is the same Strasser whose own Union caught red-handed at it, and denounced.

J. J. McD., SCHENECTADY, N. Y.—We take no offence at your invectives, born of bigotry; we can only pity you. The "infamous," "liar," "atheist," that you hurl at us for the moderate account we gave of the Jesuit Order, does not fall upon our head, it falls upon the head of the learned, the noble, the pious Pascal; the Pascal, withal, who died in the bosom of the Catholic Church—from him we got the facts. It may broaden the horizon of your information regarding your own Church to inform you that the Vatican itself, more than once, put the Jesuit Order under the ban and cast it out of Rome. Were the respective Popes, who did so, also "infamous," "liars" and "atheists"? Bigotry is a cancer. Cut it out.

A. L., NEW YORK—What we would call a man who claims to be a Socialist and works with a Republican badge on election day? It is easier to say what such a man is not, than what he is. He is not a Socialist, and probably not a Republican either.

J. E., PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The literature to prove that the S. L. P. is not lying against the A. F. of L. is furnished by the A. F. of L. itself. The national organ, for instance, of the A. F. of L. itself announced the membership of the Civic Federation as composed of Gompers, Mitchell, etc., and Hanna, Cleveland, etc.

T. I. C., DES MOINES, IA.—"Did not the Revolutionary Fathers set up a property qualification for the suffrage?"—They did. "Was that an evidence of their being animated by the desire of popular freedom?"—It was no evidence of the contrary. With natural opportunities boundless and accessible to all; with capital then so primitive as to be easily acquired; consequently, with a proletariat, in the proper sense of the word, absent;—under such conditions the opinion was legitimate that property was the reward of labor, poverty the punishment of sloth. Under such conditions a property qualification was no evidence of the regulation bourgeois spirit of oppression. This very point has been handled clearly in the article "The Trust." It is republished in this issue for your benefit.

Next question next week.

W. G., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—The address of Dr. D. Ferguson is 270 Lenox ave., this city.

F. R., COLUMBUS, O.—What, do you imagine, would have happened if workingmen had taken the stand taken by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company and refused submission to a decision on the grounds that the matter was not final? The capitalist press would have thundered its yells of "Anarchists!" "Law Breakers!"

H. D. H., BUFFALO, N. Y.—So long as a political party can be counted out it deserves to be counted out. A political party, that does not come equipped with the Might to enforce its Right, or does not seek to create that Might, is a concern that has no reason to exist.

F. H. L., PUEBLO, COLO.—The expression is quite common. Only the other day the minority stockholders of the Wells Fargo Express Company charged the majority with "salaries and robberies."

L. S. W., CHICAGO, ILL.—There are all sorts of people who call themselves Socialists. For instance, two ladies of the British nobility, being pressed by their friends to define what they meant by Socialism, the one answered: "I have no prejudices against the lower classes; that's Socialism"; the other answered: "I go into the slums once a month; that's Socialism."

G. A., TRENTON, N. J.—Just take a look around your own State. Several of the S. P. men voted for Unity. What has happened? The pure and simple politicians and their doubles the A. F. of L.-ites in that party have been emptying bucketfuls of slops upon them. It is with this gentry as with the capitalist class. Attack their interests and you are a "scamp," a "scoundrel," a "lawbreaker," etc., etc., etc., etc.

A. H., YONKERS, N. Y.—Plutarch is good reading; remarkably good reading. Brunetiere put it picturesquely when he termed the French Revolution the work of Plutarch.

M. M., DETROIT, MICH.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; F. G. M., CHICAGO, ILL.; R., YOUNGSTOWN, O.; J. S., DENVER, COLO.; S. A., BERKELEY, CAL.; J. B., CHICAGO, ILL.; C. H. McC., NEW CASTLE, PA.; J. F., NEW YORK; J. F., ONTARIO, CAN.—Matter received.

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SWEDISH LITERATURE.

The following S. L. P. pamphlets can be had in Swedish from the office of "Arbetaren":

The Burning Question of Trades Unionism, five cents.
Socialism versus Anarchism, five cents.
Reform or Revolution, five cents.
What Means This Strike? five cents.
Socialism, by McClure, five cents.
Also:—
Socialismens Hornsten (The Corner-stone of Socialism), by Axel Danielson, per copy, ten cents.

A large stock on hand of the leaflet "Which is Right?" Price, fifteen cents per hundred, $1.50 per thousand, post-paid.

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OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, Acting Secretary 2-6 New Reade street, New York.

S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street. London Ont.

NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the sub-committee was held August 17th at 2-6 New Reade street. There were present: Crawford, Moren, Schwenck, Walsh, Olson and Jacobson. Absent with excuse: Vaughan, Teichlauf, Coddington and Katz. Absent, Heyman, Schmidt, Anderson, Zolot.

The financial report showed receipts, $37.82; expenditures, $31.18.

Practically the entire time of the sub-committtee was devoted to matters concerning the Party Press. Final arrangements regarding the transfer of the Swedish organ of the S. L. P., "Arbetaren," to be held by the Party direct, were made. A committee from the Jewish organ, "Der Arbeiter," was received.

A letter from Organizer D. E. Gilchrist of Pittsburg, was read. Gilchrist remitted $100 as a payment on an old debt of Section Allegheny County to the Labor News Co. In reviewing the work of the re-organized Section in Pittsburg, Gilchrist pointed out that, despite its many extraordinary burdens, the Section had prospered and lived down its past.

An advertisement of patent medicine to be inserted in The People, was referred to a special committee.

Because of the lateness of the hour, it was moved and seconded to postpone reading of the voluminous correspondence.

Moved and seconded to hold a special meeting, Friday, August 24th, at which all members of the sub-committee are requested to be present.

Timothy Walsh, Rec. Sec.

GENERAL AGITATION FUND.

During the past week our receipts for this fund have been larger than for the two previous weeks. Yet Colorado, Michigan and New York gave all but $3.50. That is, seventeen hundred members in forty-six States and territories gave on an average one-half cent each. This will likely be taken as an indication of our general policy. We have, perhaps, adopted Victor Berger's tactics, and desire to take Socialism in tablets—two for a cent. Unless Missouri, Illinois, Minnesota, et al., are heard from, a portion of next week's comment will be written in emphatic German.

The roll of honor this week is as follows:

Philip Veal, Commission on literature and subs., July	$ .32
Donation, Colorado Springs, Colo.	3.00
John Howard, Brooklyn, N. Y...	1.00
Mich. S. E. C., per Veal	12.00
Collection, Grand Rapids, per Veal	.80
Frank Hackler, Kalamazoo, Mich.	6.15
Guy Lockwood, Kalamazoo, Mich.	1.00
G. B. Lancaster, N. Y.	1.00
A. Anderson, Colorado Springs, Colo.	1.00
Collection, per Gillhaus, Colorado Springs, Colo.	2.00
J. H. Alden, Pueblo, Colo.	2.00
Collection, per Gillhaus, Pueblo, Colo.	5.00
Colorado S. E. C.	10.00
John Sweeney, Boston, Mass. ..	1.00
R. Hoag, Philadelphia, Pa.	5.00
C. Benson, Minneapolis, Minn. ..	.50
A. Clayman, Detroit, Mich.	.50
J. A. Larson, New Haven, Conn.	1.00
Aug. Gillhaus, Commission on subs. and literature, July	4.65
Berger Knutson, New York City	1.00
Subscriber, Franklin Co., Ind. ..	1.00
Total	$60.22

Yours for $100 next week,
Frank Bohn,
Acting National Secretary.

NEW JERSEY S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the N. J. S. E. C. was held at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, on SUNDAY August 12th. Charles Follath in the chair. All present, except Leske, absent with excuse. Ball excused. Communications from Hoboken on the convention of Hudson County. Also condition in Hoboken. From Comrade Hossack on the County Convention and reporting the election of Agitation Committee, also one from N. Hemberg on condition in Jersey City, also a check from S. Hudson for $5.00 as per centage to State Committee from their picnic. Reports: From Elizabeth, the Agitation Committee very active. Passaic County starts campaign latter part of this month

New Business, hereafter in counties with more than one section and a Delegate to State Committee has power to call joint meeting when necessary. The State Committee to secure a speaker to tour the State, Income $8.00, Expenses $1.50, in Treasurer $78.38.

John C. Butterworth.
Secretary.

NEW YORK STATE AGITATION FUND.

During the week ending with Saturday, August 18th, the following donations were received:

Section Kings County, collected at meeting	$ 6.90
H. Halpern, New York	.25
G. Widmayer, Brooklyn	.50
18 A. D., New York	1.00
O. Sherrane, New York	2.00
L. Meinecke, Brooklyn	1.00
John L. Howard, Brooklyn	1.00
S. A. Green, Whitesboro	1.00
Harry Keller, Niagara Falls, coll. on list 185	3.00
K. Georgewitsch, Schenectady	1.00
Monroe Fuller, Sherburne	.50
Collected at Utica by R. Katz from: John Hoechenberger, $1; S. A. Green, $1; collected by same at Schenectady from: M.Molloy, $1; L. Friedman, $1; Searchlight, $1	5.00
R. Katz, subs.	2.00
E. Moonelis, New York	1.00
Scand. Section New York, on list No. 81	2.90
Collected by B. Reinstein from: G. B., Lancaster, $1; W. S. Patterson, Mayville, $1; P. J. Conole, Binghamton, $1	3.00
Total for the week	$ 32.05
Acknowledged on August 11	442.40
Grand total on August 18..	$474.45

Henry Kuhn, Fin. Sec'y-Treas.
New York State Executive Committee.

AS TO THE HAYWOOD NOMINATION

To the Comrades of the Socialist Labor Party:—

Section South Hudson, N. J. in meeting assembled on the twentieth day of August 1906 adopted unanimously the below resolution, and ordered it published in the Party press, and forwarded to the National Secretary, with request, in view of the shortness of the time within which to act, that other Sections accept publication as our request to them to promptly endorse our action, such endorsement to be sent at one to the National Secretary, the resolution to be sent out by him for a general vote of the Party, as soon as the required endorsements are received. We confidently hope that this will be approved in time to afford our Colorado comrades the necessary freedom of action. We would also suggest that the colums of the Party press be thrown open for a discussion of the matter.

With S. L. P. greeting, Fraternally,
Section South Hudson N. J., S. L. P.
Fred Fortman, Chairman.
John Hossack, Secretary.

RESOLUTION.

Whereas, William D. Haywood, the Secretary of the Mining Department of the Industrial Workers of the World, has been unlawfully arrested in Denver, Colorado, unlawfully transported to Idaho, and is there unlawfully held in prison and deprived of a trial; all for the reason of his sterling activity in organizing the working class against the plunders' class outside of the Civic-Federationized American Federation of Labor; and

Whereas, the nomination of W. D. Haywood for Governor of Colorado by the Socialist Party of that state, of which he is a member, is intended as a political demonstration against the brigandage of the capitalist class, and is intended to afford the Working Class of Colorado an opportunity to join at the polls in a further and monster demonstration in the same sense; and

Whereas, since the outrage perpertrated by the capitalist governments of Colorado and Idaho upon William D. Haywood, the Socialist Pabor Party has loyally and enthusiastically joined hands in protest with the Industrial Workers of the World and also with the Socialist Party, wherever this party was not dominatedly A. F. of L. interests and petty purposes as to refuse to join the I. W. W. demonstrations, as happened notably in the cities of New York and Chicago; and

Whereas, The method proposed by the State Executive Committee of the Socialist Labor Party of Colorado, to enable the S. L. P. of that state to join the political demonstrations proposed by the Socialist Party in favor of William D. Haywood and against the despotic state governments of Colorado and Idaho, to wit, that the members of the S. L. P. in Colorado withdraw from the Party during the campaign and reenter it afterwards, is, to say the least, clumsy, and

Whereas, the emergency presented in Colorado is so exceptional and urgent as to call for urgent and exceptional and straightforward treatment; therefore be it

Resolved, that the Socialist Labor Party of the United States hereby suspends, in behalf of this year's Socialist campaign in Colorado, Section 7 of Article XI of the Party constitution, which forbids its members from supporting the candidates of any other party, and thereby enable its Colorado membership to join in the political demonstration of this year's campaign in that state.

Watch the label on your paper. It will tell you when your subscription expires. First number indicates the month, second, the day, third the year.

GOMPERS' "INDEPENDENT" POLITICS

HOW THEY IMPRESS AN OBSERVER IN COLORADO, WHO IS FAMILIAR WITH THE HOME BRAND OF A. F. OF L. POLITICIANS.

Steamboat Springs, Colo., July 31.—The announcement upon the part of Samuel Gompers and associated manipulators of the American Federation of Labor machine, to the effect that their organization is going into politics "to further the interests of Labor," is having the expected effect upon those who expect benefit from this latest phase of fakirism. Some of them speak of the prospective pie as "the greatest thing in the annals of Labor." So it is—if it materializes—for them.

Mr. Max Morris of Denver, long and unfavorably known in the world of Labor, a fakir who has worked his union connection to a finish in pushing his political ambitions, even while standing resolutely against the injection of politics into the union, is quoted as being "enthusiastic" over the Gompers plan. It promises, now that his oldtime graft seems to be at an end, place and pelf, and, at remote intervals, "labor leaders" have been known to accept both as the price of delivering the blind giant into the hands of the Philistines.

To be fair, we must not condemn labor fakirdom because of the fact that half of the tribe has gone astray willingly and with gladness. We must ever remember that the others have permitted themselves to be led around by the nose.

This, however, takes us away from the point. A correspondent in the "Rocky Mountain News," of a few days ago, commenting upon the latest discovery by Samuel of a certain remedy whereby Labor is to be relieved of all its affections, pointedly asks, when was the fakir brigade not in politics and in it up to the neck!

The latest endorsement of the gospel according to the chiefs of the tribe of Samuel comes from Roady Kenehan. This gentleman has, for many years, held office as a consequence of his being able to do something for one of the old parties, in the domain of labor-unionism, and, as might be expected, his remarks bear the stamp of practicability.

Mr. Kenehan first turns his attention to the matter of financing the proposed crusade and the manner in which he handles this phase of the affair proves him to be anything but a visionary. "We will say," says he, "there are 200,000 locals in the country affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. The plan now is for an assessment of $1 against each of them. With this fund of $200,000 for campaign purposes we can hope to accomplish something, not so much in local matters or even in State but in the national congress. Portions of this money will be put where they may do some good. It will not be thrown away. Labor men could thus wage a campaign without cost to themselves. The idea is for trade unionists to work into Congress. If we could get thirty men into Congress we might control the two political parties and get something of material benefit to the labor classes. However, this fund has not been started as yet and we are not positive that we can get any of it for Colorado. But we will make the attempt. Trade unionists will probably support this fall any ticket with union labor representation, irrespective of its political coloring."

Thus spake the great man who threatened to shoot that "emissary of Wall street," Daniel De Leon, when he spoke in Denver, in 1896. It may be profitable to examine his statement briefly. First of all we are told that the locals associated with the A. F. of L. are to be compelled, willy-nilly, to furnish the funds necessary in the battle that will be a sham when not apparently futile, and most decidedly futile when not a sham. Mr. Kenehan fears that not much is to be acomplished in local and State affairs, but holds out great hopes of what is to be done in Congress. There is more in this than appears on the surface. Mr. Kenehan, it may said, is not particularly anxious to see an uprising on the part of Labor in "local and State affairs," knowing, as he does, that such an event would just about mean his extinction. The most servile tools of that source of political and social corruption, the public utility corporations of Denver, are the American Federation of Labor fakirs, chief among which is the rankest skate in the West, T. M. Hyder, by grace of the dominant capitalists of Colorado, alderman of the City of Denver.

Would it not be the most lovely thing in the world for the labor fakirs who now hold office because of their acceptibility to the exploiters to have local and State affairs left as they are and to be enabled, through the use of money wrung from the already heavily-pressed A. F. of L. dupes, to break into Congress? They could then talk to their heart's content and sell out as regularly as money offered. From their standpoint the situation would be ideal, but, alas, there are signs that the names of Gompers and the American Federation of Labor are not as potent as of old. They are being subjected to a criticism in face of which the claim to speak for Labor in America withers.

Mr. Kenehan might have omitted the following passage: "Portions of this money will be put where they may do some good." It may be, however, that his intention is to imitate, as far as in him lies, the systematic campaigns of corruption carried on by the warring capitalist interests. The labor fakir is not above that, either in sense or in morality, but the chances are that the passage implies that the fakirs will see to it that little or none of the money gets away from them; that it will be used in feathering their nests or in placing them in a position that will command attention on the part of the men with the money.

What follows is, however, unquestionably and entirely superfluous. "It"—the money—" will not be thrown away." Who ever heard of a labor fakir throwing away money once safely in his clutches? "It," to quote the next passage, will permit "Labor men to wage a campaign without cost to themselves." Brilliant idea! But what of those who foot the bills? who must pay for the deception that is to be practiced upon them?

"The idea," continues Mr. Kenehan, "is for trade unionists to work themselves into Congress." This idea is deceptive as it serves to give the dupe who is to stand the expense the idea that he, possibly, may be called by his fellow unionists to serve in the halls of Congress. The "idea" is akin to that of the spokesman of Capitalism, when he tells his bewildered auditors that they, too, although getting little more than is sufficient to keep body and soul together, may be millionaires to-morrow. Kenehan and his fellows are under no illusions as to where the trade unionists are to be found from whence are to be drawn the candidates for Congress. But while the hat, with a cocked revolver accompanying it, is being passed around, they don't care to show their hand. To do so might result in a poor collection and develop awkward questioning.

The talk of the "trade unionists" forcing legislation favorable to Labor by reason of their holding the balance of power of Congress, is about as sickening a thing as could well be contemplated when one thinks of the Colorado brand of the labor fakir, which may be taken as representative of the breed elsewhere. I'd be greatly pleased to have Mr. Roady Kenehan, Max Morris "The enthusiast," T. M. Hyder, or any other A. F. of L. fakir and grafter—the term is not at all too strong—tell what material benefit has the working population of this state received as a result of their labors in the past. The fact is that the men named and the class of which they are a part have dragged Labor from one depth to another, and the latest pronunciamento is but an old trick recast.

They make one think of John Burns and his disgusting flunkeyism. They, for all their brave talk, would almost faint with pride at the bare thought of shaking hands and conversing for a moment with the kings of finance. If their faking began and ended with themselves, it wouldn't matter so much, but an attempt is being made to drag the working class in the chains of a "trade union" political movement behind the chariots of Capitalism triumphant because of an assurance of a new lease of life, and the matter concerns every Socialist.

Mr. Kenehan might have omitted the statement that an attempt would be made upon the part of the Colorado contingent of the fakir brigade, to get at any fund that might be collected for political purposes. We, knowing them, know that without being told.

The last passage serves notice on the Republican and Democratic machines in Colorado that they need not be alarmed at anything that is being said in the papers; that in fact, the fakirs are again prepared to contract to deliver the vote of the unions to any old party in consideration of their being given places n the tickets. And so, with our blessing, we will leave them.

H. J. B.

WASHINGTON S.L.P.

HOLDS STATE CONVENTION AND NOMINATES TICKET.

Every Nominee an I. W. W. Man—Revolutionary Tone of Platform Throws Local Capitalist Press into Hysterics—Moyer-Haywood Outrage Fittingly Condemned.

Seattle, Wash., August 20.—The Socialist Labor Party of Washington held a state convention in this city recently and made nominations for the offices of congressmen and judges of the supreme court. An account of the convention was sent to the Post-Intelligencer of this city under the signature of C. H. Dilworth, 1116 Fifth avenue, and printed by them, as follows:

"At the state convention of the Socialist Labor Party, just held in Seattle, a very revolutionary-sounding platform was adopted, demanding the abolition of what it is pleased to call the 'farce' of our present day industrial operations. This party proposes to put a 'summary end' to our existing 'barbarous' institutions and our present form of government, and demands 'the immediate surrender' of the capitalist class. It also demands the abolition of negotiable money and all profits.

"Evidently the more modern and easy-going or modified type of Socialists had no hand in making the S. L. P. state platform this year. It is 'fierce.' Another noticeable feature if this party's proceedings is that every candidate they nominated is a member of that 'violence-breeding' labor union of which the alledged dynamiters, Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone, are also members, namely, the 'Industrial Workers of the World.' The state nominees are:

"For congressmen—James Lee, of Tacoma; Gust. H. Smith, of Spokane; Nick Duffner, of Lynden.

"For judges of the supreme court—F. H. Conant, of Auburn; George Ferch, of Spokane; August Anderson, of Port Angeles; John Raymond, of Snoqualmie."

The following resolutions on the Moyer-Haywood outrage were adopted at the convention:

"To the President of the United States:
"Theodore Roosevelt,
"Washington, D. C.

"WHEREAS, On Feburary 17th, 1906, three citizens of the State of Colorado, Chas. Moyer, W. D. Haywood and Geo. A. A. Pettibbne were arrested and illegally deported and taken by special train into the State of Idaho, there to answer to the charge of murdering Ex-Governor Sternberg.

"WHEREAS, The action of the authorities in both States of Colorado and Idaho together with the capitalist press throughout the land points to a conspiracy to railroad these men to the gallows:

"WHEREAS, Contrary to the constitution and laws of the United States, Chas. Moyer, W. D. Haywood and eo. A. Pettibone have been denied a speedy trial and bail, therefore, we, the SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY of the State of Washington in Convention assembled in the City of Seattle on the 15th day of July, 1906, denounce the action of the authorities of both States as well as the capitalist press and hereby demand for Chas. Moyer, W. D. Haywood and Geo. A. Pettibone a special trial or liberation on bail pending trial.

"Carl H. Duncan.
Chairman.
"S. H. Brearcliff,
Secretary."

ON BOSTON COMMON.

An Experiment in Propaganda That Met With Great Success.

Three weeks ago, comrade Arthur E. Reimer of Boston, determined to see what could be done in the way of selling the Weekly People on Boston Common on Sunday mornings. After three weeks at it he increases his order to 100 copies, having started with 50 copies.

He writes that the workers who frequent the Common are beginning to see the difference between the Weekly People and the other so-called Socialist papers, that are sold there, and, as a consequence his bundle is easily disposed of.

While comrade Reimer gives due credit to theWeekly People, that once introduced its merits will create a demand for it, we too must give due credit to the fact that without such efforts as those put forth by comrade Reimer, and other comrades, the Weekly People could not become known.

Through the medium of the Weekly People comrade Reimer has been talking Socialism to fifty men each Sunday of late, which is a pretty good day's work.

There are dozens of other comrades who have opportunity to address similiar audiences, be they greater or smaller, and there is no better way to spread the light than by putting the Weekly People into the hands of workingmen everywhere.

ARE YOU GOING?
TO THE FIRST ANNUAL
PICNIC
Given by the
Industrial Council of Chicago
(Industrial Workers of the World)
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SUNDAY SEPTEMBER 2nd, 1906.
For the Purpose of Establishing a
LIBRARY AND FREE READING ROOM.
Music, Dancing, Refreshments and International tug of war, also 20th Century Sausage Factory in operation, come and investigate.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS. GROUNDS OPEN 9 A. M.
DIRECTION—Take Madison St. Electric Line Direct to Grounds.
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The Industrial Worker
Official Organ of
THE INDUSTRIAL WORKERS OF THE WORLD
A Monthly Paper, sixteen pages, 64 columns.
Subscription Price:
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ROUSING PARTY MEETING.

In Section Kings County—Bohn Speaks—Overhauling Follows.

A well-attended general party meeting of Section Kings County was held at Weber's Hall, Throop avenue and Stockton street, on Monday evening, August 13. The result was an overhauling of the entire Section and the infusion of considerable new life. Temporary National Secretary Frank Bohn addressed the membership on the need of active work on both the economic and political fields. He declared that a false sense of security possessed those party members who believed that now that a correct economic organization has been formed, there is nothing left for them to do but to take it easy. Bohn pointed out that in this critical transitory period it was as necessary as ever for the militants of the party to get busy and to get busy at once. To this end, he suggested the formation of speakers' and canvassing clubs, and a corp of fund solicitors, to aid in street agitation and the support of the party press.

In the general discussion which followed Bohn's address, the fact was revealed that owing to the removal of Organizer Emil Wegener to an adjoining county, the county agitation and county committee, both of which owed much to his energetic activity, were in a demoralized condition. The members of Branch 3, South Brooklyn, reported that it had started its street meetings on its own hook and divided its territory into eleven sub-divisions, each of which was assigned to certain comrades, to canvas in the interests of the party press and membership. The branch was of the opinion that, to remedy the prevailing apathy, "we've got to go to work."

The chairman, after more discussion, took up the sentiment expressed by the members of Branch 3, and declared that the best way to go to work was to first secure an organizer who would emulate Emil Wegener, and, what was better still, if possible, surpass him in good achievements. Believing that a most conscientious performance of the duties of organizer would be given by the comrade who would assume them voluntarily, the chairman called for a volunteer. After explanations as to why they could not, or preferred not, to volunteer, from several members, Jacque Greenberg stepped forward, and was unanimously elected organizer. Greenberg took hold at once, conferring with the members present on the best methods of procedure.

Some dissatisfaction having been expressed with the long delay in notifying members of their election, and in transmitting due cards to them, the organizer was instructed to inform the financial secretary of the section to either perform his duties or resign.

The question of nominations coming up, it was decided that the county committee be instructed to ascertain what offices are to be filled in the approaching election, and takes steps accordingly.

A collection for the State Agitation Fund, netting $6.90, was then taken up.

Following this, there came a distribution of tickets for the Section Outing of September 9, from the profits of which the Section hopes to realize $125, the main portion of which will go to fulfil its $150 pledge to the State Campaign Fund.

Reports of the three branches showed a membership of over 100, the great majority of whom are in good standing. Branch 1 is the strongest, having a good standing membership of forty-one. After a discussion on methods of improving even this good condition of the Section's membership, and making meetings more systematic and interesting, the meeting adjourned, convinced that a good start had been made for a good campaign.

SECTION CALENDAR.

Under this head we shall publish standing advertisements of Section head-
Sec. Cleveland, Ohio, S. L. P. meets every second and fourth Tuesday of
quarters, or other permanent announcements. The charge will be five dollars a year for five lines.

Kings County General Committee—Second and fourth Saturdays, 8 p. m. at Weber's Hall, corner of Throop ave-
month at 356 Ontario street (Ger. Am.
nue and Stockton street, Brooklyn.

General Committee, New York County—Second and fourth Saturday in the month, at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Offices of Section New York County at Daily People building, 2-6 New Reade street, Manhattan.

Los Angeles, Cal., Headquarters and public reading rooms at 409 East Seventh street. Public educational meetings Sunday evenings. People readers are invited to our rooms and meetings.

Section Chicago, Ill., meets second and Fourth Wednesday in the month 8 p. m. at 155 E. Randolph st. 3rd floor.
Bank Bldg.) top floor, at 8 P. M.

Sec. St. Louis, Mo., S. L. P. meets every first and third Monday of each month, 8 p. m., at Smith's Hall, 21st and Franklin ave., 3rd floor.

Headquarters Section Cincinnati, O., S. L. P., 1339 Walnut street, General Committee meets every 2nd and 4th Thursday. German, Jewish and Hungarian educational meetings every Wednesday and Sunday. Open every night.

Section Providence, R. I., 81 Dyer st., room 8. Every Tuesday night at 8, 2nd and 4th regular business, others devoted to lectures. Science class Wednesday nights.

New Jersey State Executive Committee, S. L. P.,—J. C. Butterworth Sec'y, 110 Albion ave., Paterson; A. Lessig, Fin. Sec'y, 266 Governor street, Paterson, N. J.

Section Bisbee, Arizona, is still alive and kicking. All S. L. P. men coming to Bisbee, please communicate with M. A. Aaron, General Delivery.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONFERENCE.

The Socialist Labor Party of Massachusetts will hold its State Conference on MONDAY September 3, in room 1, People's institute, 1165 Tremont street, Boston, to nominate candidates for State officers for the fall campaign. All party members are requested to attend. The conference will be called to order at 9:30 a. m.

John Sweeney.
Secretary.

SECTION BRIDGEPORT'S OFFICERS.

Section Bridgeport at its last regular meeting elected the following officers for the ensuing term.

A. Hedin, organizer; J. C. Custer, corresponding Secretary; P. Cucaroo financial Secretary; C. Carlson, Treasurer; John Schwartz, literary agent; Ed. Pryor, Daily People agent.

PITTSBURG DISTRICT EXCURSION.

The Industrial Workers of the World will run an excursion to the Tri-State Protest Meeting at Cascade Park, New Castle, Labor Day, Sept. 3rd.Trains leave B. & O. station, Smithfield and Water St., Pitsburg, at 8:30 a. m. Fare85 cents. Speakers, Eugene V. Debs, Vincent St. John, Daniel De Leon and C. O. Sherman.

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